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ARQUISTA CHAPADO

Vocabulary
and
Expressions
in Macao's
Portuguese Creole

Miguel Serra Fernandes and John Norman Baxter

MAQUISTA CHAPADO

CHIA'PADO Vocabulary and Expressions in Maccao's Portuguese Creole

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Maccao 2004

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INTRODUCTION

1. The purpose of this vocabulary

The compilation of a lexicon of the Portuguese lexically-based Creole of Macao, the Maquista language, has always been a challenge for all of those who have studied this language. Lured by its richness of expression and its fascinating history, few can resist the temptation to research the meanings and origins of its words. A particular attraction lies in the fact that this language mirrors a community which has always chosen a unique way of being, in terms of social and cultural coexistence, in the unique context of Macao.

Over the years, from Marques Pereira (1984 [1899/1901]), Dalgado (1982 [1919]), Santos Ferreira (1996, 1967), through to Batalha (1988 [1977]), and several others, various lists of Maquista Creole words and expressions have been compiled. These compilations have several sources: either as part of research discussions, or as simple vocabulary lists annexed to other works relating to Maquista, or as entire research glossaries. However, most of these earlier studies are not readily accessible to the general public.

The present volume is not a substitute for these previous works. Neither does it aspire to be the last word on this Creole. First and foremost, it

aims at providing a unified lexical reference of Maquista. Secondly, it gives an updated, unified presentation of the scattered existing vocabulary, listing words that, although not included in the old Creole texts, are accepted as an integral part of the dialect in its most genuine form (the term for this genuineness being *chapado*). Finally, the work incorporates other, more modern, Macanese expressions, which have a specific meaning in the context of Macau.

The Portuguese lexically-based Creole language of Macao (Baxter 1996, Holm 1989) has been referred to by several names, including *Lingu Mhonha*, *Papia Cristã di Macau*, *Papiaçã, Patuá, Maquista*. However, while not wanting to discuss the respective merits of these designations, we believe that the term Maquista or Macaísta (generally pronounced [ma'kista]) allows for a wider scope when referring to the linguistic reality. In fact, whereas the term *Patuá* refers to the most archaic, and perhaps more Creole form of the dialect, the term Maquista goes beyond it and permits more flexibility from a linguistic perspective. Thus, Maquista encompasses the whole spectrum of registers of the Macanese language, from the oldest to the most modern, and thus meets our goals. Furthermore, *maquista* means exactly that which pertains to the Macanese.

This vocabulary is conceived as a practical tool of reference, both for those who are acquainted with Maquista, and those who have no previous knowledge of this language. Thus, each main entry is followed by a phonetic transcription and a grammatical classification, which will be explained below. However, in contrast with Batalha's work (1988), the current vocabulary has no pretence of being complete, and it is not encyclopaedic. The reader who wishes to study the language in depth should consult the references provided at the end of this chapter.

2. Organization criteria

We have adopted several criteria in the selection of entries. In most cases, the Maquista words and expressions listed here consist of (i) forms provided by individuals consulted in Macao, Hong Kong, Portugal, the United States of America, and Canada; (ii) forms registered by Batalha (1988) and by Ferreira (1996); and (iii) forms found in the *maquista* literature (Ferreira 1984, Barreiros 1942), or in other works on *maquista* culture (Silva 1999, Lamas 1997). While incorporating items defined already by Batalha or Ferreira, it was decided to maintain the minimal definitions supplied by these authors as far as possible. However, at the same time, some of the definitions from those basic works were revised so as to make them clearer.

When consulting the sources listed below, an attempt was made to include only those words and expressions whose meaning was clear in the original context and whose grammatical class could be readily defined. Nevertheless, in contrast with Batalha (1988), no attempt was made to classify the entries as "current" or "formerly used".

From the outset of the preparation of the vocabulary, it was necessary to take into account the phenomenon of decreolization (i.e., in simple terms, the continuous influence of the Portuguese language on the grammar, phonology and lexicon of Maquista) as well as the continuous influence of Cantonese and English. Due to constant contact with the Portuguese language it is possible to say that even the more conservative speakers of Maquista would have also used words from modern or current Portuguese. In fact, when one considers the fact that the Maquista and Portuguese languages were always in mutual contact, in one way or the other, it may be said that the mixing of words from Portuguese, Cantonese

and, to a lesser extent English, was always part of Maquista discourse. This process is at the root of the origins of Maquista.

The present volume avoids the unnecessary duplication resulting from the inclusion of words and expressions from modern Portuguese, Cantonese, or English, which do not show any degree of assimilation to the Maquista system in terms of pronunciation, grammatical function, or semantics. Thus, the vocabulary presented here includes only those words that exhibit some degree of assimilation to the Maquista system and are different in meaning, grammatical function or pronunciation from their Portuguese, English or Cantonese counterparts.

3. Structure of the entries

The following examples show the typical structure of the entries in the vocabulary:

Chubí [čú'bi] *vt* (<*M. cubit*)

1. To pinch. *Qui-foi chubi iou?* Why are you pinching me?
Ja chubi braco he pinched my arm.
2. To break off a piece of bread, cake or to pick off the petals of a flower. *Chubi pâm* to break bread into pieces.

The entry begins with the main word **Chubí**, followed by a phonetic representation of the pronunciation [čú'bi], and a grammatical definition *vt* (transitive verb). Whenever possible, the entry may also indicate the etymology of the main entry in the case of words which do not derive from Portuguese. Therefore, in the above example, the etymology of the word is shown as (<*M. cubit*), indicating that the word derives from

Malay *cubit*. Then, the definition of the word follows. If the main entry has more than one meaning, the several meanings will be numbered. In this case, in the above example, the word **chubí** has two basic meanings: "1. To pinch" and "2. To break off a piece of bread, etc". The entries in this vocabulary may also include examples and expressions related to the main entry. Such examples are shown in bold italics, indented after each main definition, as in the above example.

In many entries, in addition to the examples of the usual use of the main entry, examples of additional expressions based on the main entry are included in bold italics followed by the phonetic transcription. The following is an example with that format:

Torâ [tɔ'rã] *vt*

To toast. *Torâ pâm* to toast bread.

Torâ português [tɔ'rã portu'ges] used to describe a person who can speak perfect Portuguese, with an affected accent.

In certain instances, among the examples of expressions related to the main entry there are expressions preceded by the symbol *v*. These are expressions which do not have already any direct semantic connection with the meaning of the main entry.

Finally, in some other instances, a given term may display more than one pronunciation and/or more than one spelling. In such cases, each variant is included in an independent entry that refers to the main entry where the definition of the word is located. However, this work does not attempt to rigorously list all the orthographic variants found in Maquista literature.

4. The orthography of Maquista

The orthography of standard Portuguese is in many ways inadequate for representing the pronunciation of Maquista. This is so because Maquista contains various sounds which do not exist in Portuguese and which, therefore, are incapable of being represented by that alphabet. Thus, the underlined section of the Maquista word *chubf* is pronounced as *ch* in English or Spanish, which is represented by [tʃ] in phonetic transcription¹. It is not pronounced like the Portuguese *ch* which is similar to *sh* in English, which is represented by [ʃ] in phonetic transcription.

Another problem arises with the Maquista words that derive from Portuguese words containing nasal vowels. Let us consider, for instance, the word *nação* (nation). In Portuguese, this word is pronounced with a nasal diphthong [nasãũ], whereas in Maquista the equivalent word is pronounced with a vowel (generally non-nasal) followed by a nasal consonant [na'saŋ]. Here, the symbol [ŋ] represents a sound that occurs in word final position in many languages, as in the English *sing* [siŋ]. However, the sound [ŋ] does not occur in word final position in Portuguese.

The problem may be summed up in the following way: most words in Maquista are derived from Portuguese words, however total phonetic correspondence occurs only in a few cases. In the great majority of cases, the pronunciation of Maquista words is different from that of the Portuguese. In these cases, if we were to write Maquista words using the Standard Portuguese orthography for the equivalent word, we would

convey the absolutely wrong impression that such words share the same pronunciation in Maquista and Portuguese!

From the perspective of linguistic science, the ideal solution for such problems is the creation of an orthography that accurately represents the sounds of Maquista. Such an initiative was undertaken in recent years in the case of the Portuguese lexically-based Creole languages of Cape Verde (Quint 2000), Guinea-Bissau (Scantamburlo 1999), and Malacca (Baxter 1988, Baxter & de Silva, 2004). However, in the case of Maquista such an initiative is not suitable for several reasons. First, there is already a considerable body of Maquista literature from the 19th and 20th centuries written in an orthography based on Standard Portuguese, an orthography that was further perfected by Ferreira (1996). In view of the fact that the language today has very few speakers with full natural linguistic competence, this corpus of literature represents an invaluable asset of the Maquista language. Thus, in preparing a reference vocabulary, it is essential to adopt an orthography that guarantees similarity with the traditional orthographies, thereby facilitating access to extant written materials.²

The present vocabulary largely follows the orthography proposed by Ferreira (1996), but includes certain changes and standardizations, namely:

¹ The ideal would be to follow the good example of other Portuguese lexically-based Creoles and to formulate a simple and transparent orthography, easy to read and easy to use. The links with the existing orthographies could be kept with the inclusion in a single volume, with cross references, of all traditional orthographies. Unfortunately, this work is beyond the scope of the present vocabulary.

¹ [tʃ], a palatal unvoiced affricate consonant.

- (i) The consonant [ŋ] in syllable final position is represented by **ung'** before a vowel, for example: **ung'a**;
- (ii) The consonant [ŋ] in word final position is represented uniformly by **-m**, and the preceding adjacent vowel carries a written accent to indicate that it is not nasal, for example: **pám, coraçám**;³
- (iii) The unstressed vowels /e/ and /o/ in word final position are represented as in the work of Ferreira (1996)⁴, but in a more consistent way. The general rule in Maquista regarding these vowels in word final position is the following: the vowel /e/ is pronounced [i] and is generally represented by the letter **i**, and the vowel /o/ is pronounced [u] in some words and [o]⁵ in others, being represented by the letter **o**.

In section 5, some additional problems relating to the phonetic transcription and orthography are discussed. In section 5.6, the reader will find a table of examples of correspondences between the orthography used in this vocabulary and the phonetic transcription included in the entries.

³ In reality, the most sensible solution in the case of the consonant [ŋ], both in syllable final position within a word (**ung'a**) and in a word final syllable (**coraçám**), would be to adopt the grapheme **ng** in all cases. Thus, we would have **ung'a** and **coraçang**.

⁴ However, the orthography used by Ferreira (1996) is somewhat inconsistent regarding this matter. In many words ending in unstressed [i], Santos Ferreira uses the letter **i**, for instance **chávi key, póni bridge, di of, qui that**. Nevertheless, in many other words ending in unstressed [i] such as **chilicote**, the author uses the letter **e** to represent the final vowel. As we said above, the general Maquista rule, as well as in many varieties of Portuguese and in Portuguese lexically-based Creole languages, is that an unstressed **e** in word final position is pronounced as [i]. In view of these facts, the simplest solution is to adopt a single consistent orthographic representation: use the letter **i**.

5. Phonetic transcription

The phonetic transcriptions included in the vocabulary entries are intended as a guide to the pronunciation of Maquista words, because the pronunciation cannot be adequately deduced from the Portuguese-based spelling. Moreover, the inclusion of phonetic transcriptions is essential for those readers who do not know Maquista. Although it is well known that this language displays considerable variation under the influence of Portuguese, the present work adopts a conservative approach. Thus, the phonetic transcription used is consonant with the traditional phonological characteristics of Maquista and represents the pronunciation that Batalha (1988) calls <antígua> (archaic). This was done in an attempt to facilitate the maintenance of the traditional pronunciation of the Creole.

⁵ This [o] is more closed than its Modern European Portuguese counterpart and is phonologically equivalent to unstressed [u]. These facts regarding the unstressed vowels /e/ and /o/ in word final position resemble the situations found in varieties of overseas Portuguese, such as the former archaic varieties of Portuguese spoken in Timor, Goa, Darnão, and are also similar to the situation on Brazilian Portuguese in general. All of these varieties of Portuguese are historically based on the pronunciation of 18th century (or even older) Portuguese. In all these overseas varieties of Portuguese word final unstressed /e/ and /o/ are pronounced as /i/ and /u/, respectively. This is also the situation in other varieties of Portuguese Creole (in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé, Príncipe, Anobón (Anobon in Portuguese), Daman, Korial, and Malacca). In the case of Maquista, to judge by the indecision of Ferreira (1996) in representing unstressed **o** in word final position, it is very likely that in former times the pronunciation of this vowel was [u]. In modern times, as the language has been progressively losing its native speakers, while undergoing strong pressure from written and spoken metropolitan Portuguese, the medium high stressed back vowel [o] has changed towards unstressed Portuguese [o] in word end position.

The phonetic transcriptions are given in a broad phonetic notation which captures the salient characteristics of Maquista pronunciation.⁶ The reason for using broad phonetic transcription rather than narrow transcription is that the latter would require an acoustic analysis of the recordings of several Maquista speakers pronouncing every single word and expression in the vocabulary. Only then would a narrow phonetic transcription be possible. Without a complete acoustic analysis of the Maquista sounds, it is impossible and highly imprudent to elaborate on details of its phonological system, as there is a real risk of making assertions that are not empirically justified.

5.1. Vowels

Maquista vowels, with rare exceptions due to the influence of modern Portuguese pronunciation, show minimal reduction in unstressed syllables and little differentiation of openness and closure. Moreover, in comparison to Portuguese, the vowels /a/, /e/ and /o/ in Maquista, when stressed, are considerably unstable in terms of openness. We thus agree with Batalha (1988:16), that the quality of /a/, /e/ and /o/ varies considerably from speaker to speaker, so much so that in many cases it is impossible to attribute consistent specifications to these three vowels.

Batalha began her research in the 1950s, working closely with native speakers of Maquista at a time when there were still a fair number of

fully fluent speakers. It is fair to assume that her phonetic representations accurately represent earlier stages of Maquista. Generally speaking, there are no major differences between our transcriptions and those of Batalha. However, with respect to one important aspect of Maquista phonology, we diverge from the transcriptions presented in Batalha, i.e., in the transcription of nasal segments (see Batalha 1988:16). This will be explained in detail in the following section.

5.2. Consonants: nasal segments

In contrast with the transcription used by Batalha (1988:16), where the syllable final nasal consonants are represented by placing the symbol (̃) over a vowel or by *-m'*, we transcribe these nasal segments as full consonants. Considering the recordings of Maquista speakers of the last 40 years, and in consultation with Prof. Emeritus R. W. Thompson, of La Trobe University, who conducted research on Maquista in the 1950s and 1960s, and in consultation with Prof. Jean-Michel Charpentier, who recorded and analysed the Maquista of elderly speakers in Hong Kong and Macao, in the 1980s, we came to the conclusion that the Maquista phonological system does not contain nasal vowels, although they may appear variably due to the decolonization process. Therefore, where the Portuguese pronunciation of the word *tem* is [tẽ], the pronunciation of the equivalent Maquista word would be [tɛŋ]. Similarly, the pronunciation of the Portuguese

⁶ In this sense, except in some more obvious cases, we do not indicate phonological assimilation phenomena between words, for the simple reason that it would require consideration of data from an acoustic analysis.

⁷ Batalha explains that these two mechanisms are used to represent a nasal consonant in available final position. However, we consider that the use of (̃) conveys the wrong impression that the nasalization of vowels was a characteristic of early Maquista.

word *nação* is [nasãũ], while the traditional pronunciation of the equivalent word in Maquista would be [na'sãj]. In sum, where Portuguese has nasal vowels and nasal diphthongs, Maquista has only oral vowels and sequences of oral vowel + nasal consonant. This reality is reflected in the phonetic transcription used in this vocabulary as well as in the orthography.

5.3. Main syllable stress and the written accents used in the orthography of this vocabulary

Most Maquista words have a stressed penultimate syllable, as in Portuguese. Exceptions to this rule are indicated by a written accent. To this effect, the (^) and (') accents are used. In the present work these written accents have the following values:

The circumflex accent (^) indicates a closed stressed e, a or o vowel, in any position in the word:

ôlo	[ˈɔlu]	eye
abolô	[aboˈlɔ]	lacquered box
comê	[kɔˈmɛ]	cat
bêzo	[ˈbɛzɔ]	kiss
falâ	[fãˈlã]	speak
pônto	[ˈpɔntu]	bridge
sâm	[sãj]	being

The acute accent (') indicates the principal stressed syllable in the following cases:

(i) on the vowels e, a, and o, it indicates a (semi-) open vowel,⁸ for instance:

mulê	[muˈlɛ]	woman, wife
nuncassá	[nuŋkaˈsã]	it is not needed
corasâm	[kɔrãˈsãj] ⁹	heart

(ii) on stressed i and u vowels in word final position, for instance:

izizí	[iziˈzi]	to demand
--------------	----------	-----------

Both the circumflex accent (^) and the acute accent ('), when placed on a vowel that is followed by a nasal consonant, besides indicating the tonic syllable of polysyllables, and the degree of openness of the vowel, have the additional function of indicating that the vowel is not nasalized:

vêm	[vɛj]	to come
pám	[pãj]	bread
coraçám	[kɔrãˈsãj]	heart

5.4. The phonetic representation of compounds and phrasal expressions

During the preparation of this vocabulary, we noticed that, in composites and in phrasal lexical expressions, there are alterations in the main stress on a word according to the speed of the utterance. The general trend in

⁸ However, as discussed in section 5.1., the openness of these vowels varies considerably in degree.

⁹ Except in *sâm* 'ser' (be). In most words that end in -am, the /a/ vowel varies in quality between semi-open and open.

these cases is for the last main stress in a sequence of words to be the strongest while the main stresses on the previous words become secondary or are neutralized. In order to avoid complicating the phonetic transcription, and also because this phenomenon appears to depend on an intonation rule governed by the speed of the utterance, except in a few conspicuous cases, we have transcribed each word as a unit with its own stress weight.

5.5. The hyphen

The hyphen is used in the following cases:

- (i) in reduplications, for instance: *filo-filo* children/sons;
- (ii) in compounds, for instance: *abela-mestra* "know-all";
- (iii) between a noun or pronoun and a following genitive particle, for instance: *ê-le-sa casa* his house, *io-u-sa filo* my son, *Pedro-sa mulhé* Pedro's wife;
- (iv) between an expletive adverb and the focalized element, for instance *vêm-ia cornei*

5.6. Orthographic and phonetic correspondences

The following table lists the letters and the corresponding phonetic symbols that are used:

Letter	Phonetic symbol	Example
p	[p]	<i>perdê</i> to lose
b	[b]	<i>babô</i> saliva
t	[t]	<i>tambâ</i> to patch

d	[d]	<i>dâle</i> to hit
f	[f]	<i>filo</i> son
v	[v]	<i>yêm</i> to come
h	[s]	<i>sai</i> to go out
ç	[s]	<i>papiaçâm</i> "speech"
ss	[s]	<i>assí</i> thus
z	[z]	<i>zuní</i> to buzz
l	[l]	<i>letrado</i> lawyer
r	[r]	<i>riva</i> up, as verb
m	[m]	<i>mai</i> mother
n	[m]	<i>enfadâ</i> to bore
n	[n]	<i>na</i> in/on
-m	[ŋ]	<i>naçâm</i> nation
ng'	[ŋ]	<i>ung'a</i> one
nh	[ɲ]	<i>nhame</i> yam
lh	[ʎ]	<i>falhâ</i> fail
ch	[ç]	<i>chuva</i> rain
j	[ʃ]	<i>justo</i> fair
c	[k]	<i>câsi</i> almost
e	[s]	<i>mercê</i> thanks
i	[y]	<i>io-u</i> me, <i>laja</i> kind, thing
		before a or o
i	[i]	<i>izizí</i> to demand
-e	[i]	<i>bagate</i> spell
-l	[i]	<i>úndi</i> where
e	[e]	<i>gréza</i> church
ê	[e]	<i>mulé</i> woman
e	[e]	<i>dessâ</i> to leave
		open unstressed /e/ vowel
		closed stressed /e/ vowel
		<i>pêsse</i> fish

e	[ɛ]	closed unstressed /e/ vowel	bezâ to kiss
e	[e]	mid unstressed /e/ open stressed /a/	ezazerâ to exaggerate babâ boy
a	[a]	mid stressed /a/ vowel	ade duck
a	[a]	mid unstressed /a/ vowel	funnigã ant
â	[ã]	closed stressed /a/ vowel	falâ to speak
o	[o]	mid unstressed /o/ vowel	cõrenteza current
ó	[ɔ]	open stressed /a/ vowel	põnti bridge
o	[ɔ]	open unstressed /o/ vowel	pontâ to point
ô	[ɔ]	closed stressed /o/ vowel	ôlu eye
o	[ɔ]	closed unstressed /o/ vowel	bolg cake
u	[u]	stressed /u/ vowel	ung'a one
u	[u]	unstressed /u/ vowel	mulé woman
u	[w]	/u/ before a or o	aguado liquified
u	[w]	in syllable final position	mau bad, evil
h		no phonetic value (i.e., not pronounced)	hoze today
h	[h]	in some words derived from Cantonese	hám-chói salted preserved vegetables.

The main stress in phonetic transcriptions is indicated by the symbol <˘>, placed before the stressed syllable, for instance [˘ˈçuva] ‘chuva’ (rain).

6. Grammatical representation

Each main entry is followed by a grammatical definition based on the function of the word in the Maquista grammar. It is important to stress that the grammatical functions of words in Maquista may be totally different from those of Portuguese. We recommend readers who are interested in the grammatical structure of Maquista to consult the grammatical sketch by Ferreira (1996:229-251), and also the studies by Charpentier (1992) and Thompson (1959, 1960).

6.1. Acronyms of grammatical and lexicographic terminology

The following acronyms are used in this text:

<i>adj</i>	adjective
<i>adv</i>	adverb
<i>aff</i>	affirmation
<i>comp</i>	compound
<i>conj</i>	conjunction
<i>dem</i>	demonstrative
<i>det</i>	determiner
<i>euph</i>	euphemism
<i>subst. exp.</i>	nominalized expression
<i>fem</i>	feminine
<i>Fig</i>	figurative
<i>interj</i>	interjection
<i>interrog</i>	interrogative
<i>Lit</i>	literally
<i>masc</i>	masculine
<i>n</i>	noun

<i>neg</i>	negator
<i>part</i>	particle
<i>prep</i>	preposition
<i>pej</i>	pejorative
<i>pro</i>	pronoun
<i>quant</i>	quantifier
<i>rel</i>	relative pronoun
<i>syn</i>	synonym
<i>t.m.a part.</i>	tense, mood or aspect particle
<i>t.m.a part. neg.</i>	negative tense, mood or aspect particle
<i>f.a.</i>	term of address
<i>cop.v.</i>	copular verb
<i>vi</i>	intransitive verb
<i>m.v.</i>	modal verb
<i>vt</i>	transitive verb

7. Etymology

The Maquista language, as any other language with origins in a multilingual context, has in its lexicon words from several sources, which have undergone different influences and developments. In this sense, most Maquista words are of Portuguese origin, but diverge from that source in that they have pronunciations, grammatical functions or meanings that are peculiar to Maquista. At the same time, Maquista contains words of non-Portuguese origins, which were assimilated into the Maquista system over the years. In order of greater to lesser influence, the contribution of non-Portuguese languages is: Malay and Cantonese;¹⁰ English, Konkani-Marata, Japanese, Tamil-Malalam, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Dutch, Spanish¹¹, French and Dravidian. The etymological acronyms used are:

<i>C.</i>	Cantonese
<i>D.</i>	Dutch
<i>Dr.</i>	Dravidian
<i>E.</i>	English
<i>Fr.</i>	French
<i>Hin.</i>	Hindustani
<i>I-P.</i>	Indo-Portuguese
<i>J.</i>	Japanese
<i>Kon.</i>	Konkani
<i>M.</i>	Malay
<i>Mal.</i>	Malalam
<i>Mag.</i>	Maquista ¹²
<i>P.</i>	Portuguese
<i>Per.</i>	Persian
<i>Sansk.</i>	Sanskrit
<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish
<i>T.</i>	Tamil

¹⁰ The nine tones of Cantonese are shown in the etymologies by means of a number system. In the majority of cases, the corresponding Chinese characters are also included. In some cases, it was not possible to provide characters, for the simple reason that the words in question were of a colloquial nature and, hence, unwritten.

¹¹ There is a popular belief that the word *adits* (goodbye) in Maquista has a Spanish origin. However, the source of the word is as Portuguese as is that of the word *ton* (♯). The explanation for the phonological divergence stems from two factors: (i) regional Portuguese pronunciations wherein the segment /e/ of the diphthong /eu/ is more closed than in metropolitan Portuguese; and (ii) the interface between the phonology of Portuguese and the phonologies of Asian languages such as Malay and Cantonese, among others. Other words, such as *bisagra* (door or window hinge), listed by Batalha (1988:320) as being of Spanish origin, may equally be of regional Portuguese origin. However, there are certain words registered in this vocabulary as genuinely Spanish and these may stem from two historical sources. Some, as for instance *chiste* 'natural grace', may have arrived via regional forms of the Portuguese language, that were in contact with Spanish. Others, as for example, *assafata* 'female servant', may have arrived from the Philippines.

¹² Used in some Maquista word derivations.

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VOCABULARY

Abucate [aba'kaʈi] *n*

Avocado (*Persea gratissima*).

Abũmo [a'βanu] See **Avano**.

Abũla-mestra [a'βela 'mestra] *n*

Know-all, woman who thinks she knows everything.

Abulô [a'βlô] See **Abolô**.

Abolô [abo'lo], **ablô** [a'βlô],

abulô [abu'lo] *n* (< C. *hap' lo'*
阿婆)

1. Traditional lacquered box for keeping cakes, biscuits and sweets.

2. Round basket with lid and handles.

Abulô [abu'lo] See **Abolô**.

Abusadêra [abuza'dêra] See **abusadôr**.

Abusadôr [abuza'dô] *adj & n*

masc **abusadêra** [abuza'dêra]

adj & n fem

Daring, cheeky, insolent, arrogant.

Abuta [a'buta] *n*

Plant in the *Menispermaceae* family, formerly used in Macao for preparing *mezinha três pau*.

Achá [a'ça] *vt*

1. To find.
2. To discover, find out.
3. To receive.

Ach'á [ač'a] *n* (< C. *a' tsa'* 阿差)

Moor, Indian Muslim.

Achaque [a'çaki] *n*

Common ailment. *Achaque di cabeça* headache. *Achaque di romatismo* rheumatic pains. *Achaque di idade* old age complaints.

Achar [a'ça] *n*

Vegetable or fruit preserve, made of spring onions, cabbage, coconut, apple, pear, etc., in vinegar and salt.

Achi-môco [a'çi 'moku] *n* (< C.

a' tsi' 阿痴)

Idiot, fool.

Acung'a [a' kung] *dem.*
That. *Acung'a quanto* those.

Adáp [a'dap] *adj* (<Eng. *hard up*)
Hard-up, broke.

Ade ['adi] *n*
Duck. *Ade salgado* salted duck in brine. *Ade-cabidela* duck stew with duck's blood.
Voz di ade=macho [vos di 'adi maçu] duck's voice, hoarse or husky voice.
See **Bafo**, **Bafo di ade**.

Adiós [adi'ôs] *adv*
Goodbye.
Adiós minha vós! [adi'ôs 'miga vos] Expression of impatience, irritation. *Mau Maria, adiós minha vós!* get lost!

A-Fat [a'fat] *n* (<C. *a³fad⁸* 阿發)
Fool, gauche. *Cara di a-fat* stupid-looking. *Jeito di a-fat* vulgar.

Afêf [a'fêf] *adj* & *n* (<Eng. *fat*)
Fatty, a chubby person.

Afiâ [afi'ã] *vt*
To sharpen.

Afiâm [a'fyan] *n*
Opium.

Afinâ [afi'nã] *vt*
1. To tune, put in the right tone.
2. To make someone angry.
Nê-bôm afinâ iou don't make me angry. *Êle já ficâ quelê afinado* he became very angry.

Afinado [afi'nãdɔ] *adj*
1. In tune.
2. Angry. *Êle já ficâ quelê afinado* he became very angry.

Afogososa [afô'gosa] See **Afogososo**.

Afogososo [afô'goso] *adj masc.*,
afogosa [afô'gosa] *adj fem*
Hurried, impetuous, inconsiderate. *Nê-bôm assi afogoso* don't be so impetuous.

Afordâ [afôr'dã] *vt* (<Eng. *afford*)

To provide, support, have the means to.

Alôgã [afu'gã] *vi* & *vt*
1. To drown.
2. To suffocate, asfixiate.

Agur-agar [a'gar a'gar] *n* (<M. *u¹gar-agar*)
Jellic used to make jelly.

Aguradada [agra'dãda] See **agradado**.

Aguradado [agra'dãdɔ] *adj masc.*,
agradada [agra'dãda] *adj fem*
1. Nice.
2. Pleasant.

Águ ['agu] *n*
Water. *Águ pa banhá* bathwater.
Águ-bento ['agu'bentu] holy water.
Águ-chêro ['agu'çeru] perfume.
Águ-dóci ['agu'dosi] or *águ-fonti* ['agu'fonti] drinking water.

Aguâ [a'gwã] *vi*
1. To fly. *Pastro tâ aguâ* the bird is flying.
2. To run fast. *Aguâ vai riva* to climb up very quickly.

Aguadêra [agwã'dera] *n*
Water carrier, woman who carries water drawn from wells and fountains.

Aguado [a'gwadu] *adj*
1. Diluted, mixed with water.
2. Liquefied.

Aguchâm [agu'çã] *n* (<Mag. *agu* + <C. *ha¹ tsang¹* 蝦繒)
Small, portable fishing net, for use by one person. See **Saramban**.

Alai [ai'ã] *interj*
Interjection expressing fear, surprise, pain, impatience.
Aia! Qui boniteza how beautiful! *Aia, qui susto!* how frightening!

Ali [a'li] *adv*
There. *Ali-riva*, up there.
Ali-vânda, over there.

Alo [ʔalu] See **Alho**.

Alho [ʔalju], **alo** [ʔalu] *n*

Garlic.

Alho co cobra [ʔalju ko ʔkobra]
sworn enemies.

Alcerim [aliʔking] *n*

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).

Algodão [alguʔdan] *n*

Cotton. See **Panha**.

Algodão [alguʔdɛro] See **Árve di panha**.

Almis [alʔmis] *adj*

Musky. See **Amiz**.

Alongo [aʔlonsu] *n*

Idiot, person who does not listen or hear.

Finzi alongo [finʔzi aʔlonsu] to play the fool, pretend not to hear.

Alúa [aʔlua], **aluá** [aluʔa] *n*

Traditional Macanese Christmas sweetmeat.

Aluá [aluʔa] See **Alua**.

Alucinado [alusinadu] *adj*

Out of one's mind, confused.

Alumiã [aluʔmiã] See **Lumiã**.

Ama [ʔama] *n*

Maid, domestic servant.

Woman paid to carry out domestic duties.

Ama-lete [ʔama ʔleti] wet nurse.

Ama-seco [ʔama ʔsɛku] nursery nurse.

Amascá [amasʔka] *vi*

To work as a domestic servant, work hard.

Ambã [amʔbã], **ambãc** [amʔbãk],

ambãc [amʔbãk] *v* (< *Eng?* *humbug*, < *M?* *hamba*,

hambat, *hambek*).

To take advantage of somebody else's weakness, innocence or good faith. *Vós né-bôm ambã ela!* don't take advantage of her, don't intimidate her!

Ambãc [amʔbãk] See **Ambã**.

Amehóm [amʔçõŋ] *n* (< *C. amʔ*

kwongʔ 掩缸)

Rough clay pot glazed on the inside, for storing home-made preserves.

Amen [aʔmɛŋ] *interj*

Yes, consent, agreement.

Amen-amen [aʔmɛŋ aʔmɛŋ] yes-man.

❖ **Amen Jesus** [aʔmɛŋ jɛʔzus] person with no will of his own, always in agreement.

Amestê [amesʔtɛ], **mestê** [mɛstɛʔ] *v*

It is necessary. See also **Nomestê**.

Amiz [aʔmis] *adj* (< *M. hamiz*)

Spoiled, rotten. *Pêsse amiz* rotten fish. *Cherã amiz* it sinks to high heaven. See **almis**.

Amoque [aʔmõk] *adj* (< *M. amok*)

Obsessed with an idea, passion, the extent of

foolishness. *Ficã amoque* he went out of his mind.

Amochâi [amoʔçai] *n* (< *P. amor*

+ *C. chai?* 仔)

Sweetly, dear, darling.

Amôr¹ [aʔmõ] *adj*

Lovely, quiet, pretty. *Éle qui amôr!* what a lovely child.

Amôr² [aʔmõ] *n*

Love.

Ampás [amʔpas] *n* (< *M. hampas*)

Residue, part of any food, especially fruit and vegetables, that has no nutritional value or cannot be used.

❖ **Ampás sim sumo** [amʔpas siŋʔsumu] dull, humourless person.

Amui [aʔmui] *n* (< *C. a³ muí?* 妹)

Unmarried Chinese girl from humble background.

Amui balêu [aʔmui baʔlɛu] heavily made-up girl carried on a small platform balanced

on the shoulders of two people during certain Chinese ceremonies.

Amuichai [amui'çai] *n* (< *C. a³ mu¹ tsai²* 阿妹仔)

Very young Chinese girl or servant. *Amuichai di compra som* servant in charge of market shopping.

Amuiróna [amui'rona] *n* (< *C. a³ mu¹* 阿妹 + *P. -rona*)

Young, well-developed girl.

Ancusa [anj'kuza] *n*

1. Thing.
2. Something. *Selêa ancusa* something like this. *Estung'a ancusa* this.

Andâ [an'da] *vi*

1. To walk.
 2. To go for a walk.
- ❖ *Andâ a novi* [an'da a'novi] to be busy, be on the go all day.

Andiu [ani'diu] *n* (< *Eng. honey dew*)
Honey dew melon.

Ano ['anu] *n*

Year.

Ano passado ['anu pa'sadu] last year.

Ano trasado ['anu tra'zadu] two years ago.

Abri ano [a'bri 'anu] to bring in the New Year (See: *C. h'ói¹ ni¹* 開年).

Fichâ ano [fi'çâ 'anu] to come to the end of the year, have a birthday.

Anona [a'nona] *n*

Custard-apple (*Annona reticulata*) or soursop (*Annona muricata*).

Anôte¹ [a'noti], **nôte** ['noti] *adv*

At night. *Anote-anote* in the middle of the night.

Anôte² [a'noti], **nôte** ['noti] *n*

Night. *Anote-anote* nights.

Ânsia ['ansia] *n*

1. Anxiety, ardent desire, pressing concern. *Ânsia buscâ* to seek anxiously.

2. Greed, miserliness. *Ânsia /ro olâ* it's rude to be greedy.

Anliggoço [anti'gonso] *adj*

(old-fashioned).

Anliggoçôstre [anti'goçôstri] *adj*

Very old. *Casarám anliggoçôstre* very old mansion.

Appa ['apa] *n* (< *Dr. appam*)

1. Whitish sweet or savoury dumpling made with flour and sticky rice.
Appa-bico ['apa 'biku] savoury crescent-shaped pork dumpling flavoured with spices.

Appa-múchi ['apa 'muçij] or *appa-múchi-coco* ['apa 'mu'çi 'koko] sweetmeat made with rice flour.

2. Vulva.

❖ *Appa-fêde* ['apa 'fêde] promiscuous woman.

Appâi [a'pai] *adj & adv* (< *C. a³ pai¹* 阿波)

Lame. *Andâ apai* to limp, hobble.

Apó [a'pô] *n* (< *C. a³ po¹* 阿婆)

Elderly Chinese woman of a humble background. *Apó di carriá águ* woman who carries water.

Apontamento [aponta'mentu] *n*

(< *Eng. appointment*)
Date, commitment, appointment.

Aporóna [apo'rona] *n*

Large, heavy, ordinary, middle-aged Chinese woman.

Araviro [ara'viru] See **Arviro**.

Areca [a'reka] *n*

Betel nut. Fruit of the betel nut palm (*Areca catechu*). Very popular amongst Macanese who chewed it with betel leaves. The betel nut is opened with scissors or with a chilicate.

Arenga [a'renga], [a'ringa] *n*
Scheme.

Arenguêra [ariŋ'gêra] *n*
Schemer, trouble-maker.

Argolinha [argo'liŋa] *n*
Earrings.

Armário-rôpa [ar'mariu'ɾopa] *n*
Wardrobe.

Armário-vidro [ar'mariu'vidru] *n*
Cabinet.

Aronça-aronça [a'ɾõnsa'ɾõnsa]
See **Rõnça-rõnça**.

Arôz [a'ɾos] *n*
Rice. *Arôz caregado* rice boiled with salt and shaped in a mould. *Arôz chouchau* fried rice. *Arôz-pulú* sticky rice. *Arôz-gordo* rice stewed with meat.

Arto ['artu] *adj*
Tall.

Artura [ar'tura] *n*
Height.

Aruda [a'ruda] *n*

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*), used for home remedies.

Árve ['arvi] See **Árvre**.

Arvice [arvi'ɾisi] *n* (< *M. haru biru*)
1. Fun.
2. Naughtiness.
3. Prank.

Arviro¹ [ar'viru], [ari'viru],
araviro [ara'viru] *adj* (< *M. haru biru*)
Naughty, playful, used to describe somebody who likes to play tricks on others.

Arviro² [ar'viru], [ari'viru],
araviro [ara'viru] *n* (< *M. haru biru*)
1. Trick, prank.
2. Naughty person, somebody who likes to fool around or play pranks.

Árvre ['arvri], **árve** ['arvi][¶] *n*
Tree.
Árve di panha ['arvi di 'paŋa]

silk cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*), also called **algudêro**.

Árve S. José ['arvi sãŋ ju'ze] St. Joseph's (Seminary) tree, weeping fig (*Ficus wightiana*), also called **Árve di gondôm**. See **Gondôm**.
Árve pagode ['arvi pa'gõdi] tree such as the banyan fig (*Ficus religiosa*).

Ávu ['ava] *n*
1. Wing.
2. Fin.

Ávr-di-pêsse ['ava di 'pêse] shark fin.

Ávu-amarêla [azama'rela] *n*
Seabream, member of the *Sparus* genus common in the Pearl River.

Ávulha [a'zina] See **Azinha**.

Ávulico [as'naticu] *adj*
Ridiculous, nonsense.

Ávuk'a [as'neŋa] *n*
1. Nonsense, swear word.

Papiã asneira to talk nonsense.
2. Obscenity. *Asnéra grândi-grândi* Swear word.

Asnerám [asn'e'raŋ] *n*
Man who swears.

Áspro ['aspru] *adj*
1. Rough.
2. Impolite.

Assafata [asa'fata] *n pej* (< *Sp. azafata*)
Maid.

Assanhâ [asa'ŋa] *vr*
1. To provoke.
2. To enrage.

Assanhado [asa'ŋadu] *adj*
Furious.

Assêsta [a'sêsta] *n*
Siesta. *Durrni assêsta* to take a nap.

Assi [a'si] *adv*
¶. So, such. *Assi azinha* so fast.
Assi perto so near. *Quele-*

módo assi? how's that? *Sâm assi* that's the way it is.

2. Like. *Êle vesti como padre assi* he dresses like a priest.

Saltâ-pulâ como macaco assi he leaps around like a monkey.

3. Around, approximately. *Quando vós vêm? Cinco-óra, assi!* when are you coming? At around six.

Assilai [asi'lai] *adv* (< *Maq. assi* + *laid*)

1. Similar.

2. Suchlike.

See also **Seléa**.

Astrevê [astre've] *vi*

To dare. *Lou nádi astrevê* I won't dare.

Astrevido [astre'vidu] *adj*
Daring, disrespectful.

Atachamento [ataçá'mentu] *n*
(< *Eng. attachment*)
Affection, love.

Atâi [a'tai] *n* (< *C. a³ tai⁶* 阿弟)
1. Chinese boy.

Atâi di rua [a'tai di 'ruá] uneducated boy.

2. Chinese boy servant.

3. Errand boy.

Atendê [aten'dê] *vr* (< *Eng. attend* + *P. atender*)

To be present. *Atendê fonçâm* to attend a ceremony.

Atiná [ati'na] *vi*

To get used to. *Nôm pôde atiná co frio* he can't get used to the cold.

Atirâ [ati'ra] *vi*

To chuck, throw.

Atirâ di cabeça [ati'ra di ka'bêsa] to say, do something without considering the consequences.

❖ *Atirâ pedra, iscondê nám* [ati'ra 'pedra skôn'dê nám] hypocrite.

Auâbe [a'wab] *n* (< *J. awabi*)
Abalone (*genus Haliotis*).

Auto-china ['awto 'çina] *n*
Chinese opera. See also **Chá-pôm-chá-pôm**.

Auto-di-pau ['awto di paw] *n*
(Chinese play using wooden puppets).

Avaná [ava'na] *vi*

To wave, fan oneself.

Avamo [a'vãnu], **abamo** [a'bãnu] *n*
Fan.

Avária [ava'ria] *n*

1. Skill, talent.

2. Loss, trouble *Já buscâ avária* he went looking for trouble.

Avêdo [a'vedu] *adj*

Tired, weak, shaky. *Dança até ficâ perna azêdo* to dance your legs off.

Avedado [azê'dadu] *adj*

Offended.

Avête-di-pau [a'vete di paw] *n*

Oil extracted from the seeds of the tung tree (*Aleurites fordii*), traditionally rubbed into boats and cloth for waterproofing and preservation.

Azinha [a'ziɲa] *adv*
Quickly. *Azinha-azinha* very quickly.

Bubá [ba'ba] *n*

1. Boy.
2. Young boy.

Bubachai [ba'ba'çai] *n* (<*Mag.*

bubá + *C. tsai* 仔)

1. Small child.
2. Baby.

Bubado [ba'baðu] *adj*

Inamoured, in love.

Buba-lua' ['baba'lua] *n*

'Full moon.

Buba-lua' ['baba'lua] *adj*

Moon-faced.

Bubonino [ba'ba'ninu] *n* (<*Mag.*

bubá + *P. menino*).

(*)ver-indulged child.

Bubau [ba'bau] *adj*

Disappointed. *Ficá babau* or *comê babau* to be disappointed, suffer a disappointment, be frustrated.

Bubo ['bubu] *n*

Saliva. *Boca corê babo* to hanker after something.

Baboso [ba'bozu] *n*

Bib.

Bacarâ [ba'ka'ra] *vi*

To apply too much make-up or face powder.

Bacarado [ba'ka'radu] *adj*

1. Dusty.
2. Used to describe a heavily made-up woman.

Bacia [ba'sia] *n*

1. Basin.
 2. Chinese gong, percussion instrument, old-fashioned metal basin, cymbols.
- ❖ *Batê bacia* [ba'te ba'sia] to announce, call everyone's attention.

Badalâ [ba'da'la] *vi & vt*

1. To be very talkative.
2. To proclaim, gossip.

Bafâ [ba'fa] *vt*

To suffocate, cook.

Bafâ pisunto [ba'fa pi'zuntu] to boil ham.

Bafã? [ba'fã] *n*

1. Domino piece.
2. Old Macanese game played by three people with a kind of domino.

Bafado [ba'fãdu] *adj*

Stiffing.

Pussã bafado [pu'sã ba'fãdu]

too tired even to breath.

- ❖ *Voz bafado* [voz ba'fãdu] weak voice.

Bafassã [ba'fã'sã] *vt* (< *P. abafar*+ *assar*)

To stew, cook meat in a pot with a lid.

Porco bafassã ['porku

ba'fã'sã] pork loin stew.

Bafu ['ba'fu] *n*

1. Breathing.
2. Air.

❖ **Bafo cumprido** ['ba'fukom'pridu] ou **bafo di ade**

['ba'fu di'ãdi] used to describe a person who talks a lot and

repetitively.

Bagâte [ba'gati] *n*

1. Spell used to induce love.

Largã bagate [lar'ga ba'gati]

to bewitch somebody with this purpose, by means of a drink.

2. Fascination, charm.

Bagatiã [bagati'ã] *vt*

To cast a spell, subject to the

effects of a charm or a tea served to entrap somebody.

Bagí [ba'gi] *n* (*M. wajek*)

Name of a candy in Macao, made of rice, coconut, milk and sugar.

Baiãm [bai'ã] *n*Three-coloured amaranth (*Amarantaceae*), known as <in⁶ chõ'z 蕹菜> in Chinese.**Bajú** [ba'ju] *n* (< *M. baju*)As in *cabala-bajú* [ka'ba'ya ba'ju]. Baggy fine white top with elbow-length sleeves which used to be worn by women at home.**Balã** [ba'ã] *vi*

1. To dance.
2. To swing.

❖ **Balã vai, balã vêm** [ba'ã

vai ba'ã ve] to hurry to and fro.

Balançãs [balã'kãs] *n* (< *M.**balanças*)

1. Fool, useless person.
2. Windrance.

3. Horseshoe crab (*Limulus moluccanus*).

Baléu [ba'leu] *n*A small platform or wooden frame for carrying Chinese allegorical figures in funerals and in festive processions. See also **Amui-baléu**.**Balichãm** [bali'çã] *n* (< *M.**balacang*)Silly condiment prepared with very small, dried shrimps; essential ingredient in many Chinese dishes. See also **Bich-balichãm**.**Balsa** ['ba'sa] *n*

Wooden tub formerly used for bathing.

Bambineia [bãmbi'neia] *n*

Wooden curtain rod.

Baniãne [ban'yan] *n*

1. Vest formerly worn by men.
2. Cloth jacket, formerly worn at home or to sleep.

Bantú [ban'tu] *adj*

Short, stout.

Barafunda [bara'funda] *n*

Confusion, shouting.

Barafustã [bara'fustã] *vt*

1. To burst in.
2. To complain, protest.

Baritina [bari'tina] *n*

Uniform, clothing.

Barba ['barba] *n*

1. Beard.
2. Candy made by melting raw sugar, pulling it into the shape of a beard and then dusting it in toasted flour.

Barbéro-ansiado [bar'βeru
ansi'adu] *syn Barbéro-
bafado.*

Barbéro-bafado [bar'βeru ba'fadu] *n*
Brimming with curiosity,
anxious, impatient to find out
or spread any news.

Bariga [ba'riɡa] *n*
Belly, paunch. *Comé metade*
bariga to eat less than could be
eaten.
Bariga-duro [ba'riɡa 'duɾu]
constipation.
Bariga gránda [ba'riɡa
'grandi] pregnant.
Bariga vantú [ba'riɡa van'tu]
stomach upset.
See *Rê, rê na bariga.*

Bariguda [ba'ri'ɡuda] *adj*
Pregnant.

Bás [bas] *n* (<*Eng. bus*)
Bus, light truck or lorry. *Tudo
dia senâ bás vai comprá sôm*
I take the bus every day to go
shopping.

Basbáqui [bas'bakɨ] *adj*
Foolish, gawping.

Bassá [bã'sã] *vt*
To lower.
Bassá cabeça [bã'sã ka'βesa]
to bow one's head, until the
chin touches the chest.
Bassá ôlo [bã'sã 'ôlu] to lower
one's eyes in shame.

Basso ['basu] *prep*
Low.
Basso-Monte ['basu 'monti]
the area around the Fortress of
Our Lady of the Mount.
Basso-Guia ['basu 'ɡia] the
area around Guia Hill.

Bataliám [batali'ã] *n*
Military battalion.

Batatada [bata'tada] *n*
Macao cake made with sweet
potatoes, coconut and eggs.

Batata-doce [ba'tata 'doce] *n*
Girl from mainland China.
Batê [bã'tê] *vt*
To beat.

❖ **Batê asa** [ba'tê 'aza] to go
out, go away, beat a retreat.

❖ **Batê bacia** [ba'tê ba'sia] see
Bacia.

Batê bolo [ba'tê 'bôlo] to bake
cakes.

❖ **Batê cabeça** [ba'tê ka'βesa]
to kowtow.

❖ **Batê costela** [ba'tê kus'teɫa]
to thump somebody's back
when hugging.

Batê ôlo [ba'tê 'ôlu] to blink.

❖ **Batê pé** [ba'tê pé] to tap
one's foot to indicate
disagreement or impatience.

Batê porta [ba'tê 'porta] to
slam a door.

Batê rabicho [ba'tê ra'βiçu] to
braid hair.

❖ **Batê titi** [ba'tê 'titi] to show
anger by slamming down
objects.

Bate-cú [bate'ku] *n*
See *Bate-bule.*

Bate-pêto [bã'tê 'petu] *n*

1. fervent, excessively pious
believer. See *Biato lap-chôk.*
2. Somebody who promises

the world, and guarantees the
results. Hypocrite.

Báitica ['batika] *n*
Metal basin or bowl.

Bauú [bã'u] *n*
Trunk, wooden chest with a
curved lid.

Bazar [ba'zã] *n* (<*Per. bazar*).
Market. *Vai bazar comprá sôm*
to go market to buy food.

Bebezaina [bebe'zaina] *n*
Drink, beverages.

Behinca [bi'bingka] *n*
Pudding, dessert.

Behinca-lere [bi'bingka 'leɾi]
milk pudding.

Behinca-nabo [bi'bingka
'nãbu] savoury turnip cake
made with rice flour and pork.

Behinca-rábano [bi'bingka
'rãbanu] dish made with *arôz*
pulú, turnip and Chinese
sausage. **Behinca-pulú**
[bi'bingka pu'lu] sweet made

with *arôz pulú*, coconut and eggs.

Bebinca vantú [bi'biŋka van'tu] pudding that has failed to rise, due to an "ill wind".

Bégo ['bɛsu] *n*

Lip.

Pussá hego [pu'sa 'bɛsu] To pout.
See **Virâ hego**.

Belis [be'lis], **belis maroto** [be'lis ma'rotu] *n* (<*M. bilis*)

Whitebait (*Stolephorus Commersonii*), often used in Chinese food.

Belle-flower [be'l 'flawɛr] *n* (<*Fr. belle + Eng. flower*)

Tender woman, but heavy and slow.

Bêm [beŋ] *adv*

Well. *Fazê bem* to do good.

Bêm-pôsto [beŋ 'postu] well dressed, good-looking.

Bêm-di ['bɛŋdi] Very. *Êle tá bêm-di filiz* he is very happy.
See **Di, Ui-di**.

Bêm-fêto [beŋ 'fɛto] *adv*

Well, correctly. *Êle papia português qui bêm-fêto* he speaks Portuguese well.

Bênça ['bɛŋsa] *n*

Blessing.

Bétele ['betɛ] *n* (<*Mal. vettila*)

Betel pepper leaf (*Piper betle*), which used to be chewed along with betel nut (*areca*). *Bétele vestido di casamento* a keepsake that used to be distributed to guests at weddings, made of betel nuts wrapped in betel pepper leaves.

Bezâ [bɛ'zã] *vt*

To kiss.

Bézo ['bɛzu] *n*

Kiss. See also **Ucho**.

Biato [bi'atɔ] *n*

Very pious person, superficially or genuinely.

Biato lap-chôc [bi'atɔ lap 'çok] (<*beato + C. lab'jug'* (*vêla*) 臘燭) *Lit.* a candlelighter, somebody whose devotions are only for show.

Illoa ['biba] *n* (<*C. pei'pa'* 枇杷)

Loquat. Fruit of the loquat tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*).

Illeho ['biçu] *n*

1. Bug. Any worm or insect.
2. Person, fellow, individual.

❖ **Bicho-balichâm** [biçu bali'çã] restless person.

❖ **Bicho careta, gato sapato** ['biçu ka'rɛta 'gãtu sa'patu] despicable person of no importance.

❖ **Bicho-carpintéro** [biçu kãrpin'tɛru] fidget, somebody who cannot stay still for long.

❖ **Bicho di festa** ['biçu di 'fɛsã] party animal.

❖ **Bicho-máto** [biçu ma'tu] stay-at-home.

❖ **Mau bicho** [ma'w 'biçu] unreliable person.

Bicho-bicho ['biçu 'biçu] *n*

Macanese candy, made of flour and eggs covered with caramelised sugar.

Bicho-dachim ['biçuda'çim] *n*

A kind of dragonfly. When it flutters its wings, its tail moves up and down like the rod of a jeweller's scales. See **Tachim**.

Bicho-mel ['biçu 'mɛw] *n*

Bee.

Bicho-núne ['biçu 'nuɲi] *n*

Dragonfly.

Bicho-saúde ['biçu sa'tudi] *n*

Praying mantis.

Bife ['bifi] *n*

1. Steak. Also used for chop.

Bife pó bolacho ['bifi pɔ bo'iaçu] steak milanese, or cutlet.

2. Englishman. **Bifalhada** a group of English people.

Bispo-di-galinha ['bispɨ di

ga'liɲa] *n*

Parson's nose.

Bôbo ['bɔbu] *n*

1. Somebody who dresses up for Carnival, *syn* *Bôbo di quarentora*.
2. Ridiculous person or situation.

Bobô [bɔ'boi], **boibô** [boi'boi]

vi

To swing. *Bobô quiança* to rock a child.

Boboriça [bɔbɔ'risa] *n*

Folly, nonsense. *Cala boca, nê-bôm papiâ boboriça* be quiet, don't talk nonsense. See also *Parabiça*.

Bôbra ['bɔbra] *n*

Pumpkin.

Bóca ['bɔka] *n*

Mouth.

Bóca aberto ['bɔka 'bertu] open-mouthed, amazed.

Bóca chacha ['bɔka 'çá'ça] old woman's mouth.

❖ *Bóca cherrã lete* ['bɔka 'çɛ'ra 'let] said of somebody who is green.

❖ *Bóca di cano* ['bɔka di 'kanu] glutton.

❖ *Bóca di sapo* ['bɔka di 'sapu] big mouth.

❖ *Bóca dóci* ['bɔka 'dɔsi] sweet-talker, somebody who has an affected manner of speech.

❖ *Bóca fino* ['bɔka 'finu] gourmet, selective, somebody who only likes the finer things in life.

❖ *Bóca fino-fino* ['bɔka 'finu'finu] sharp words offered in retort.

❖ *Bóca grãndi* ['bɔka 'grãndi] exaggerated, pompous, boastful.

❖ *Bóca lála-lála* ['bɔka 'la:la 'la:la] chatterbox.

Bóca patarata ['bɔka pata'ra:ta] braggart, cheat.

❖ *Bóca quente* ['bɔka 'kentu] soothsayer, person who foretells sad events.

❖ *Bóca roto* ['bɔka 'rɔtu] a person who can't keep secrets.

❖ *Bóca sujo* ['bɔka 'sɔju] messy.

Bóca-torto ['bɔka 'tɔrtɔ] punnace. *Fazê bóca-torto* to pull a face.

Bocearim [bɔka'ran] *n*

Street corner, exit of a public street.

Bode-yaca ['bɔdi 'vaka] *n*

Strong healthy lad, corpulent clumsy child. *Ado masqui têm vaca!* he's only fourteen and he's already a strapping lad. Also *bode-vêlo*.

Bode-vêlo ['bɔdi 'vɛlu] See *Bode-yaca*.

Bofatada [bɔfa'tada] *n*

1. A slap on the face. *Cara di pauhá bofatada* to look defiant, asking for trouble.

2. Instant, moment. *Ung'a bofatada já têm aqui* he arrived in a jiffy. See also *Pancada*.

Boiã [bo'ya] *vi*

To go out at night. To frequent night clubs.

Boiã [bu'yan] *n*

Vat. Large clay receptacle for holding solids or liquid.

Boibô [boi'boi] See *Bobô*.

Bolacho [bo'laçu] *n*

Cookie, biscuit.

Pô-bolacho [pɔ bo'laçu] crumbs used in batter.

Bolo bate-pau ['bɔlu bɛtɛ'pau] *n*

Moon cake, eaten during mid-Autumn festival (15th day of the 8th month).

Bolo mármore ['bɔlu 'mãrmɛ] *n*

Marble cake, made with cocoa stirred into the mix to create a marbled effect.

Bolo minino ['bɔlu mi'ninu] *n*

Cake made with toasted coconut and ground biscuits, dusted with icing sugar.

Bolo nata [''bolo 'nata] *n*

Egg tart.

Bolo supiám [''bolo su'piã] See

Supiám.

Bolontrôm [bo'lon'troj] See

Volontrôm.

Bôm [boj] *adv*

Good. *Más bôm* (i) better; (ii) worthwhile.

Bôm-sono [boj'sono] good night, have a good rest.

Bomcô [boj'kô] *adj & n* (< *M.*

bongkok)

Humpback.

Boquizâ [boki'zã] *vi*

To pronounce, say something.

Botã [bô'tã] *vt*

1. To put, place. *Botã vazo-fula na chãm* to put the vase on the floor.

Botã mesa [bô'tã'meza] to lay the table.

Botã na folia [bô'tã na'fôlia] to place in the newspaper.

Bótã [bô'tã] *n*

Vegetable.

Bótã raba-raba selection of cheap, poor quality vegetables. See **Raba-raba.**

Brajéro [bre'jéro] **brajéro**

[bra'jéro] *n*

Philanderer, knave. *Estung'a v'lo-công vi-di bóca dóci, brajéro!* what a silver tongue that old man has! what a rascal!

Brigado [bri'gãdu], **obigado**

[obi'gãdu] *adv*

'Thankful, grateful.

Brinco ['brinku] *n*

1. Toy.

2. Game. *Nunca sã brinco,* this is not for playing.

3. Show, performance. *Dã brinco* or *fazê brinco* to put on a show.

Bronco ['brõjko] *adj & n*

Stupid, idiot.

Burutiã [buri'tiã] *vt*

To slap.

Bule-bule [''buli 'buli] *n*

Bird in the *Pycnonotidae* family.

Bule-bule batê-cu or *batê-cú* Bird in the *Motacillidae* family.

Buli [bu'li] *vi & vt*

To move, interfere, provoke. *êle tâ buli co iou* he's bothering me. *Nunca bôm buli co iou-sua boca* don't provoke me and make me talk.

❖ *Buli fêmea* [bu'li'femia] to get involved with women.

❖ *Buli vên buli vai* [bu'li vên bu'li vai] used to describe a restless person.

Bulcioso [bulisi'oso] *adj*

1. Agitator, provoker.

2. Meddler, busy-body.

Bunitêza [buni'teza] *adj*

1. Pretty.

2. Funny, obedient.

Bur-bur [bur'bur] *n*

Saltwater fish with no bones.

Buricido [buri'sidu] *adj & adv*

Boring, dull, unpleasant. *Qui buricido estung'a quianca!* what an annoying child!

Burifado [buri'radu] *adj*

1. Impregnated.
2. Sprinkled, covered with. *Minchi burifado co sulate* mince marinated in soy sauce.

Burumâ [buru'mâ] *vt*

1. To get close.
2. To hide.
3. To bore. *Sai daqui, vôs tâ burumâ iou-sa costa* go away, you are hurting my back (with your hands).

Buscâ [bus'kâ] *vt*

1. To search, look for. *Chacha tâ buscâ su oclo* grandpa is looking for his spectacles. *Quim vo-sotro tâ buscâ?* who are you looking for?
2. To fetch. *Buscâ sarra pa cucâ* [bus'kâ 'sarra pa cu'sâ] do go looking for trouble.

Buzuntâ [buzun'tâ] *vt*

1. To grease.
2. To make dirty. *Mam buzuntado* [mam buzun'tadu] greasy hands.
3. To cover with mud.

'abuaia [ka'baia] *n*

1. Chinese jacket.
2. Long Chinese tunic.

1. Windbreaker (sports jacket).

'abeca [ka'besa] *n*

1. Head, mind.

'uebrâ cabêça [kê'brâ ka'besa] (i) to dwell on one

topic; (ii) to search for a solution to a problem.

❖ **'Cabêça di atum** [ka'besa di a'tum] trickster.

'abeca-di-bonzo [ka'besa di 'bonzo] soup prepared in bain-marie using the skin of a winter gourd.

'abêça-di-vento [ka'besa di 'vintu] forgetful, head in the clouds.

'abêça-grândi [ka'besa 'grândi] (i) innovative. (ii) ringleader.

2. Chief, controller.

❖ **'Cabêça-di-cobra** [ka'besa di 'kobra] snakehead, trafficker in illegal immigrants.

'abêça-di-cili [ka'besa di 'kuli] stevedore at the docks

and markets responsible for a team of coolies.

'Cabêça-di-hui [ka'besa di wi] person who chairs the meetings of the hui. See **Hui**.

❖ **'Cabêça-di-lorcha** [ka'besa di 'lorça] captain of a boat.

Cabêçada [kabê'sada] *n*

Bowing the head so that the chin rests on the chest.

Dâ cabêçada [dâ kabê'sada] to nod off, head drooping.

Panhâ cabêçada [pâ'nhâ kabê'sada] to suffer business setbacks.

Cabêçudo [kabê'sudu] *adj*

Stubborn, reluctant.

Cabelo-de-bonzo [ka'be'lo di 'bonzo] *n*

Fibrous blackish seaweed used in many Chinese dishes, particularly in the vegetarian dish known as <chá!>. Also used to make a jelly called **leong-fan**.

Cabelo-noiva [ka'belo 'noiva] *n*
Sweet made with eggs and strands of sugar, reminiscent of golden hair.

Caburám [ka'bram] *n*

1. Cuckold.
2. Boyfriend.
3. Lover.

Cabuz [ka'bus] See *pêsse cabús*.

Cacada [ka'kada] *n*

Laughter. *Rí cacada* to split one's sides laughing.

Cacai [ka'kai] *adj* (<Eng. *cock-eyed*)

Cross-eyed. *Ôlo cacai*, squint-eyed.

Cachacám [kačá'sam] *n*

A whack on the back of the neck.

Cachi [ka'či] *vt* (<*M. kacip*)

1. To bite, bite through.
2. To chew.

Cáchi-báchi ['kaci 'bači], **cáchi-váchi** [kači 'vači] *n* See *Raspiáti*.

Raspiáti.
Lowly person.

Cacmipe [ka'čipi] *n* (<*M. kacip*)
Miser, avaricious person.

Cachipiã [kačipi'ã] *vt* (<*M. kacip*)

1. To make oneself comfortable.
2. To squeeze.

Cachipiãdo [kačipi'ãdu] *adj*

(<*M. kacip*)

1. Narrow.
2. Squashed.

Cáchi-váchi ['kaci 'vači] See *Cáchi-báchi*.

Cáchi-báchi.

Cacho ['kaču] *n*

Large quantity. *Cacho-cacho di gente* a large crowd of people.

Cachoro [ka'čoro] *adj*

1. Coward.
2. Ghastly.

Cachôro? [ka'čoro] *n*

Dog of any size. *Cachôro-ro-furra* bitch. *Cachôro morto* dead or useless dog.

Cachôro-china [ka'čoro 'çina] dog whose bark is worse than his bite.

Cachôro-doido [ka'čoro 'doido] rabid dog.

Cachupada [kač'u'pada],

[kaš'u'pada] *n*

Slap or pat on the neck. *Já dá nuŋ'a cachupada qui falã misericórdia* he gave him such a whack that he begged for mercy.

Cacweta [kakw'eta] *n*

1. Defect in a person.
2. Person with a nervous tic.

Cacwis [ka'kwis] *n* (<*D. kakhuis*).

Toilet, latrine. Formerly, privy.

Cadacê [kada'se], **cadecê**

[kad'e'se] *adj* & *n*

1. Every.

2. Each one. *Cadacê sandê nuŋ'a candia-cêra* everybody lights a candle.

3. Anyone.

Cadera [ka'dera] *n*

1. Chair.
2. Sedan chair.
3. Lumber region. *Doi cadera* (i) (lower) back ache; (ii) to have back ache.

Cadung'a [ka'duŋa] *syn* *Cadacê*.

Cafelã [kafe'la], **cafulã** [kafu'la]

vt

To plaster a wall.

Cáfre ['kafrĩ] *n*

1. African.
2. Dark-skinned person.

Cafulã [kafu'la] See *Cafelã*.

Cagám [ka'gam] *adj* & *n*

Timid person, who is afraid of everything.

Cagarola [kaga'rola] *adj* & *n*

Timid person.

Cai [kai] *vi*

1. To fall. *Já cai di cumprido na chám* he fell and lay sprawled on the floor.

2. To get carried away.

❖ *Cai madre* [kai 'mãdɾe] prolapse of the uterus.

Cai na asnéra [kai na as'neɾa] to get carried away by.

❖ *Cai pé-mãim* [kai pɛ'mai] (i) to lose one's temper. (ii) to become disoriented.

❖ *Cai na putau* [kai na pu'taw] to commit a faux-pas.

Cai sin sentido [kai siŋ sin'tidu] (i) to faint. (ii) to swoon.

Cala ['kaɫa] *n*

Mosquito net hung over a bed like a tent.

Cai chuva [kai 'çuva] *v*

To rain. *Azinha vai casa-ia, logo cai chuva* let's get home quickly because it's going to rain.

Cai sol [kai sɔɫ] *v*

To grow dark.

Cajám [ka'ʝam] *n* (< *M. kajang*)

Fan made with a kind of palm leaf.

Cajola [ka'ʝɔla] *n*

Bird-cage.

Calá-bócal [ka'la 'bɔka] *v*

To be silent. *Calá-bocal* shut up!

Calado-calado [ka'ladu ka'ladu]

adv

Stealthily.

Calabôço [kala'bɔsu] *n*

Prison.

Calça-ganga ['kaɫsa 'gãŋga] *n*

Dennin shorts for boys.

Calçám [kaɫ'sam] *n*

Trousers, shorts. *Calçám cumprido* long trousers.

Calça-moura ['kaɫsa 'mɔura] *n*

Light trousers worn by men at home or in bed.

Calis ['kaɫis], ['kaɫiʃ] *n*

Wine-glass. *Tône tá bebê ung'a caliz di vinho-Porto* Tône is having a glass of Port.

Calisto [ka'listu] *interj*

Misfortune. *Qui calisto!* bad luck!

Canjám [kan] *n*

Dog. See also *cachôro*.

❖ *Ferá cáim* [fɛ'ɾa kan] to swindle.

Canalenga [kama'leŋga] *n*

Winter gourd. *Dóci canalenga* preserve made with gourd, sugar and fig leaves.

Canbatâncho [kamba'tãŋçu] *n*

1. Gang.
2. Riff-raff, rabble.

Canbiá [kambi'a] *vt*

To change, alter. *Cambιά suppeca* to exchange money.

Canarám [kama'ɾam] See

canbrám.

Canbrám [kam'bram],

canarám [kama'ɾam] *n*
Shrimp. *Bôlo di canbrám* prawn dumpling.

Canbrám mizôna [kam'bram mi'zɔna] mantis shrimp (*Harpiosquilla raphidea*, *Squilla raphidea*). Called *lat-liu h'á* in Chinese.

Can-cám [kan'kam] *adj & adv*

(< *M. kang kang*)
Arched, legs akimbo. *Andá perna can-cám* to walk bow-legged.

Can-cho-lám [kam'ço'lam] See

Lám.

Cansé [kam'sɛ] *n* (< *C. kam' se²*

金拾)

1. Tip, reward, alms.
2. Cash bribe.

Camíam [kami'iam] *n*

1. Lorry.
2. Bus.

Camisa-mêa [ka'miza 'mea] *n*

Cotton undershirt.

Campa ['kampa] *n*

Doorbell. *Lou-sa casa têm ung'a campã qui bunito my doorbell is very nice.*

Campemba [kam'pɛ̃na] See **Campa**.**Canalhã** [kana'ɲã] *adj & n*

Rascal, scoundrel, knave.

Canarinã [kana'riɲ] *n*

Indian, usually Christian, from former Portuguese India.

Cancanã [kan'ka'na] *n*

Bracelets, bangles.

Cancôm [kan'kõ] *n*

Water spinach (*Ipomoea aquatica*). Called <long'choi' 蕹菜> in Chinese.

Candia [kan'dia] *n*

Oil lamp.

"*Candia*" *cera* [kan'dia'çera] wax candle.

Canecã [kan'e'kan] *n*

Tankard.

Canga-pêlo ['kanga'pɛ̃lu] *n*

Cotton cloth.

Canje [kan'ʒi] *n*

1. Chicken broth.
2. Any kind of broth with rice. *Canje brânco* watery boiled rice. *Canje fula* papaya broth made from papaya blossom.

Cantimela [kanti'nɛ̃la] *n*

Song.

Cao-miãng! [kau mi'aj] *adv*

(<C. *kaò' meang'* 救命)

Scream for help.

Cap [kap] *n*

Basket for carrying fish, used when fishing. *Quelóra vai pesca amestê levá cap you have to take a cap when you go fishing.*

Capa ['kapa] *n*

Lady's winter coat.

Capa-dóci [kapa'dõsi] *n*

1. Helpful person.
2. Female know-all.

Capa-pêlo ['kapa'pɛ̃lu] *n*

fur coat.

Capã [ka'pa] *n*

1. Capon, neutered cock.
2. Useless person. *Se pôde, sim capaz, si nôm pôde sãm capã* if you can, you're smart, if you can't, you're useless.

Capaz [ka'pas] *adj*

1. Know-all.
 2. Intelligent.
1. Well-taught.
 1. Capable, daring. *Si sãm capaz* if you dare. *Lou nunca capaz* I wouldn't dare.

Capê [ka'pi] *vr* (<M. *gapêk*)

To get caught, squeeze. *Capê minin na porta* he caught his hand in the door.

Capê ôlo [ka'pi'õlu] to wink.

Capê má [ka'pi'ma] to wave.

Capê pãm co pisunto [ka'pi'pãm ku pi'zuntũ] to make a ham sandwich.

Capido [ka'pidu] *adj*

Pressed, narrow.

Rabo capido ['raβo ka'pidu] to rest uneasy, know one is guilty.

Capotã [kapo'tã] *n*

Big cloak.

Capote [ka'põti] *n*

1. Overcoat.
2. Lady's long overcoat.

Capitan ['keptã] *n* (<Eng. *captain*)

Head waiter in a restaurant, cafe or on a ship.

Cáqui ['kaki] See **Figo cáqui**.**Cará** [ka'ra] *n* (<M. *karat*)

Crust. Hard dry residue at the bottom of the pot.

Cara ['kara] *n*

Face.

Bãm cara [bõj'kara] good-looking, pleasant features.

Cara chapado ['kara ʧapadu] spitting image.

Cara di cu ['kara di ku] twit.

Cara di merda ['kara ra di'merda] very ugly.

Cara di putau ['kara di pu'tau] stupid-looking, cretin.

Cara di quim deve nunca

paga ['kara di'kiŋ 'dɛvi 'nuŋka 'paɣa] scrounger.

Cara dirato cheroso ['kara di 'ra tu ʧɛ'rozɔ] insidious person.

Cara limpo [kara'limpo] honest, clear conscience.

Cara machucado ['kara maʧu'kaɖu] ugly person with asymmetrical features, whose face looks as if it has been squashed.

Dâ cara [dâ'kara] to "give face", to respect.

Olâ cara [o'la'kara] to look at somebody's face.

Carambola [karam'boɫa] *n*

Star fruit (*Averrhoa carambola*).

Careta [ka'reta] *n*

1. Car. *Careta dôdo* fast car.

2. Any vehicle.

3. Grimace, frown. *Fazê careta* to grimace.

Careta-fiado [ka'reta fi'adu] *n*

Spool of thread.

❖ **Cintura di careta-fiado** [sin'tura di ka'reta fi'adu] hourglass figure.

Cari [ka'ri] *n*

Curry. *Cari di môro* Indian curry.

Cartâ [ka'ra] *vt*

1. To carry. *Cartâ vai* to take.

Cartâ vêin to bring.

Cartâ levâ [ka'ra le'va] (i) to take messages. (ii) to bring news.

2. To be pregnant. *Jêto qui tâ cartâ* appearance of being pregnant.

Casamento-di-macaco

[kasa'mentu di ma'kaku] *n*

[Inusual weather, when it rains and shines at the same time.

[Insrâm [kaʒa'raŋ] *n*

Mansion.

[ʔisl ['kazi] *adv*

Almost.

[Inlá-cutí [ka'ra ku'ti] *n* (<M.

calah + *kuti*)

Knick-knacks, bits and pieces.

[Inlapú [ka'ta'pu] *n* (<Eng.

'vilapult)

[Inlapult.

[Inwênto [ka'ta'ventu] *n*

[Inneleon, person who shifts

from one opinion, party or

group to another as it suits him

or her.

[Inê ['kati] *n* (<M. *kati*)

Chinese weight, equivalent to

604 grams. One catty consists

of 16 taels, one hundred catties

make a picul.

Categuizâ [katɛgi'zâ] *vi* & *vt*

1. To catechize.

2. To try to convince.

Catiaca [kati'aka] *n* (<M. *ketiak*)

Armpit. *Fêde catiaca* body

odor from armpits.

Catravada [ka'tra'vada] *n*

Group of people, usually from the same family. *Carriâ na tudo sa catravada vêin* to bring the clan along.

Catupá [ka'tu'pa] *n* (<M. *ketupat*)

Savoury Chinese cake made from rice, pork and other ingredients, and called <ham'ioke' chong' 咸肉粽> in Chinese.

Cauri [ka'u'ri] *adj*

Chequered, speckled, used to describe poultry.

Cavá [ka'va] *adv* & *vt*

1. Later, afterwards.

2. To finish, end. *Alina já cavá fazê trabalo casa* Alina has

C

already done her homework.

See also **Ramatã**.

Cavaquista [kava'kista] *adj*

Highly susceptible, easily frightened. See *dã cavaço*.

Caxám [ka'ʃaŋ] *n*

1. Big box, crude chest.
2. Funeral casket.

Caxám-terno [kə'ʃaŋ'ternu] woven bamboo Chinese "wedding" basket.

Cegónha [sɛ'gɔna] *n*

1. Stork.
2. Female nightsoil collector.
3. Female lover. *Istúpôr di Secundino, tudo dia chegá na casa assi tarde, certo têm cegonha* that idiot Secundino is late home every day. He must have a lover!

Cên [sɛn] *num* (< *Eng. cent, centavo*)

One-hundredth of a pataca, one *avo*.

Centó ['sɛnto] *num*

One hundred. *Uncentó* (i) a hundred; *Uncentó fora* a hundred-odd. (*Un*) *centó pataca fora* a hundred-odd patacas. (ii) one hundred. *Quánton centó* hundreds, several hundred. (iii) many, an amount. *Tá papidã um centó pantomnice* you're telling a stack of lies. *Caridã uncentó livro vêm casa* he brought a pile of books back home.

Cerâ [sɛ'rã] *vr*

1. To polish the floor or furniture. *Cerâ chã* to wax the floor.
2. To close, enclose.

Cerã-dente [sɛ'rã'dente] *v*

To clench one's teeth in anger. *Nê-bôm cerã dente* calm down, don't get worked up.

Ceróla [sɛ'rɔla] *n*

Long Johns.

Cerzi [sɛ'rzi] *vr*

To darn, mend.

(**Chá**) [çã] *n*

1. Plant in the tea family.
 2. Infusion made with tea leaves.
 3. Infusion of medicinal plants.
- (*Chá di hortelã* di sopa mint tea, for rheumatic pains, indigestion or worms.
(*Chá di pêlo-pê* infusion to ward off frights. *Chá di peso* infusion to protect against indigestion or stomach-ache.
(*Chá seng kap* Chinese medicinal infusion.

❖ **Chá gordo** [çã'gordu] festive high tea.

(**Chacarã**) [çãka'rã] *vr* (< *M. cekak, cekak*)

1. To embrace.
2. To suffocate.

(**Chácha**) [çãçã] *n* (< *M. cacach*)
Dessert made with mung beans, tapioca, yam, coconut and raw sugar.

(**Chácha**) [çãçã] *n*

1. Grandmother.
2. Old woman. *Chácha-chácha* old ladies.

C

Rópa di chácha old lady's dress. *Chácha di casa* the most elderly lady in a family.
3. Respect shown to old ladies.

Cha-cháu [çã'çãu] See **Chau-chau**.

Chachini [çãci'ni] *n*

Macanese dish prepared with flaked fish cooked in coconut milk and chili.

Chado [çãdɔ] *adj* (< *M. cadek*, < *Conc. chyad*)

1. Smart, intelligent.
2. Skilful.

Chai-fêng [çai'fɛŋ] *n* (< *C. tsai feng* 猜拳?), (< *C. tsai kün* 猜拳)

"Paper, scissors, stone", a popular method for drawing lots or deciding order, used by two or three players before starting a game. Simultaneously, the players display one of three hand symbols representing either

paper (open hand), stone paper (closed fist) or scissors (fist with index and middle fingers extended). Paper wins against stone because it can wrap it up, stone wins against scissors because it blunts the blade, and scissors win against paper because they can cut it.

Chalagaça [čala'sa] *vi*

1. To joke.
2. To talk animatedly.

Chalâ-chalâ [čã'la čã'la] *adj*

Dishevelled, dirty, unkempt.
Êla sâm ung'a Maria chalâ chalâ she looks very unkempt.

Cháiu [čã'li] *n*

Shawl, usually made of wool, and commonly used by the ladies of Macao in winter.

Cháiu? [čã'li] *n* (< *Mar./Kon tçal*)

Small, narrow street, alleyway.

Chaminica [čami'nika] *n*

1. Small teacup with no

handle, used in Chinese restaurants.

2. Clay dish, formerly used as a mold for homemade cakes.

Champaca [čam'paka] *n*

Magnolia, a fragrant white (*Michelia champaca*) or yellow (*Michelia alba*) flower.

Champora [čampõ'ra] See

Champurâ.

Champurâ [čampur'ã],

champurâ [čampõ'ra] *vi* (< *M. campur*)

To mix. *Champurâ vaca com brêdo* Beef and vegetable stir-fry.

Chanquêm [čãg'kẽj] *n* (< *C. chon'keng* 巡警)

Chinese policeman.

Chapâ [čã'pã] *vi*

1. To join, lean (against). *Chapâ assento* to tilt a chair, sit down. *Intrâ, chapâ assento* come in and sit down. *Chapâ perto* to lean. *Chapâ perto di*

novia to snuggle up to one's girlfriend.

- ❖ *Chapâ calo* [čã'pã 'kalu] to ask for a loan.

- ❖ *Chapâ na umbigo* [čã'pã na um'bigu] to be very clingy.

- ❖ *Chapâ nam* [čã'pã nam] (i) to marry; (ii) to shake hands.

2. To spit. *Chapâ fio* to thread a needle.

- ❖ *Chapâ prego* [čã'pã 'pregu] to pawn.

❖ **Chapadeca** [čapa'deka] *n*

A Chinese girl with a flat face.

❖ **Chapado** [čã'padu] *adj*

1. Leaning. *Chapado na corpo* leaning into somebody.

2. Flat. *Nariz chapado* snub-nosed.

Maguista chapado [ma'kista čã'padu] true Macanese.

❖ **Chapéu** [čã'pẽu] *n*

1. Flat. *Chapéu-côco* bowler hat, formerly used by men with a certain social status.

2. Cap.

Chapéu-de-padre [čã'pẽu di

'pa'dri] prawn dumpling shaped like a cardinal's birretta. Called < *há' kar' kã* 蝦餃 > in Cantonese.

Chá-pom-chá-pom [čã'põj

čã'põj] *n* (< *M. cak pong-pong*)

1. Clash of the cymbols in Chinese orchestras and bands.
2. Classical Chinese drama accompanied by a traditional orchestra.

Chap-sio [čãp'siw] *n* (< *C. tsai*

sió 叉燒)
Barbecued pork.

Cháqui-cháqui [čãki'čãki] *adv*

With the excuse of.

Chareta [čã'reta] *n* (< *T. chivatta*)

1. Ladle made from half a coconut shell with a wooden handle. *Cholê águ co chareta* to take water out of a receptacle with a *chareta*.
2. Buttocks, behind. *Olôtro já cortá saia até chareta* her skirt is slit right up her thighs.

Chatôm [čã'tõŋ] *n* (< *C. tsat' tong'*

茶棚)

Cushioned hamper for holding a teapot.

Châu [čãw] *n* (< *C. tsau'* 綯)

Pongee garments worn by lowly Chinese women in Macao such as household servants and tanka women.

Chau-cháu [čãw'čãw], **cha-cháu**

【čã'čãw】*n* (< *C. tsau'* 炒)

1. Chinese stew, usually made of a mixture of meats and vegetables.

Chau-chau péle Macanese

stew made with ingredients stewed in lard. See also **Tacho**.

Chau-min [čãw'min] stewed noodles, often served with beef or pork.

2. Miscellany.

3. Mess, confusion, disorder.

Chau-chau-lau-lau [čãw'čãw

laŋ'laŋ] *n* (< *Maq. chau-chau* + *M. lauk*).

Mess, confusion, disorder.

Ung'a chau-lau-lau-lau ná-mas! this is a total mess!

Chegá [čë'gã], [šë'gã] *vt*

1. To arrive. *Já chegá tarde vai siviço* he got to work late.

2. To be enough. *Nadi chegá sapêca* it's not enough money.

3. To approach, get near. *Nôm pôde chegá nám* he can't stretch that far.

4. To be as much as, compare to, be on a par with. *Titi nôm pôde chegá ion coré* my aunt cannot run as fast as I.

Chengcau [čëŋ'kau] *n* (< *C.*

tseng' kau' 正教)

Chinese convert to Catholicism. Often used derogatively, to mean somebody useless.

Cherá [čë'rã] *vt*

To smell.

❖ *Cherá-córdai* [čë'rã'kõrdã] get lost!

❖ *Cherá fundilho di padre* [čë'rã fun'diãu di 'padri] used to describe an excessively pious woman.

❖ *Cherá fundilho di sógra!*

[čë'rã fun'diãu di 'sógra] *syn*

(*cherá-córdai*)

❖ *Cherá sôk sôk* [čë'çã nok'sõk] sweating at the armpits. See also *Fêde sôk* *nh*.

❖ *Cherá vento* [čë'rã'ventu] to have no food.

(*herám* [čë'rãŋ] *n*

'pieces.

(*heránde* [čërin'dé] *n* (< *M.*

corndi)

Person who repeatedly asks for something. See also *Pedente*.

Maria Cheriná bird whose repeated call is supposed to augur rain.

(*heró* [čëro] *n*

Smell. *Chéro di cariaca* the smell of sweat from the armpits.

hã cheró perfume.

(*heróso* [čë'rozũ] *adj*
fragrant, perfumed.

Chicalli [čika'ili] *n*

Lily.

Chichai [či'čã] See **Chuchai**.

Chico ['čikũ] *adj* & *n prop*

1. Diminutive of Francisco.
2. Gossip.

Chicori [čikõ'ri], **chocori**

[čõkõ'ri] *vt*

1. To flirt, fool around in order to attract attention. *Chicha qui di garida, tá chicori co êle* Chicha is flirting with him.

2. To woo a woman.

3. To court.

4. To have a sexual relationship.

Chicote [či'kõti] See **Fijám**

chicote.

Chicú [či'ku] *n*

Tuber in the *Sagittaria trifolia* family. Also called **nhame** **chicú**.

Chillicate [čili'kaŋi] *n* (< *M.*

celekati < *T. sivi-katti*)

Small pliers used to crack open betel nuts.

Chilicóte [çili'koti] *n*

Croquet made with mince. *Chilicote-fólia* chilicote made of puff pastry.

Chili-missó [ʔçili mi'sq] *n*

Spicy Chinese condiment made with chilli, vinegar and soybean paste. Called <laíʔ chin' cheongʔ 辣椒漿> in Chinese.
See **Missó**.

Chili-mosquito [ʔçili mqs'kitu] *n*

Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens*).

Chili-ponta-céu [ʔçili 'ponta seu] *n*

1. Kind of chilli which curves upwards, towards the sky.
2. Used to describe pert breasts.

Chimpâ [çim'pâ] *vt*

1. To beat.
2. To shoot. *Ja chimpâ nele di bem!* he has sounded off!

China [ʔçina] *n*

Chinese. *China-china* Chinese. See also **Náchi**.

❖ *Cam china* [ʔkaŋ ʔçina] See

Cachôro-china.

China di late [ʔçina di ʔlete] dairymaid.

China fala [ʔçina fa ʔla] as the

Chinese say. *China fala*, <moiʔ man' taiʔ 冇問題> as the Chinese say, <no problem>

China pobre [ʔçina ʔpõri] beggar.

❖ *China-merenda* [ʔçina me'renda] Chinese snack-seller.

China-rico [ʔçina ʔriku]

Chinese magnate.

Têra-china [ʔtêra ʔçina] mainland China.

Chincha [ʔçinç'a] *n* (<*M. cincang*)

The filling of a cake or pie.

Chinchâm [çing'çan] *adj* (<*M. cincang*)

Crushed. *Coré-coré, escoregá cai chinchâm na châm mulado*

he fell while he was running and crashed onto the ground.

(**chinela** [çi'neła] *n*

Slipper. *Usá chinela vai rua* to go out in slippers.

(**chinôl** [çin'tõl] *n* (<*C. tsin' toi'*

炸炸)

(Chinese fritter shaped like a ball, stuffed with prawns and rolled in sesame seeds.

(**chip-chip** [çip ʔçip] *adj* (<*M. cipir*)

Blinking. *Ólo chip-chip* sleeping, with drooping eyes.

(**hipi** [çi'pi] *vt* (<*M. cipir*)

1. To touch.
2. To squeeze. To knead.

(**hipido cachipiado** [çi'pidu kaçipi'adu] tight, stuck.

❖ **Chipi cherá** [çi'pi çe'ra] (i) to examine in great detail.

Niara-siara quelôra comprá

vom têm qui chipi-cherá tudo oncuza when women go

shopping they look at everything in detail. (ii) used

to describe somebody who likes to know everything in detail.

3. To make narrow.

Chipido [çi'pidu] *adj* (<*M. cipir* + *P. -do*)

Narrow, tight. *Travessa chipido* narrow alleyway. *Rôpa chipido na corpo* tight dress.

Chipim [çi'pin] *adj*

Tied, fastened. Used only in the expression *pê chipim*, a reference to the bound feet of Chinese women, in contrast to *pê solto*, a normal foot that has not been bound.

Chipizaina [çipi'zaina] *n* (<*M. cipir* + *P. -zaina*)

Indecent groping.

Chiqui [çi'ki] *vt* (<*M. cekek*)

1. To strangle. *Estung'a quiança já chiqui galinha* this child strangled the hen.
2. To squeeze. *Chiqui tripa* to tighten one's belt.

Chiquêa [ç'i'kia] *n*

1. Braid or bun formerly used by women to show their marital status. *Marâ chiquêa* to put one's hair up.
2. Chinese shuttlecock consisting of a cylindrical base made of layers of cardboard stuck together, and a bunch of feathers. Called <*in'* *ch'i'* 毽子 > in Chinese.
3. Children's game that consists of throwing the **chiquêa** up into the air and keeping it up for as long as possible.

Chirí [ç'i'ri] *vi* (<*M. cirri*>)

To wet oneself.

Rí qui chirí [ri ki ç'i'ri] to laugh until bursting.**Chiribito** [çiri'bitu] *n* (<*M. cirri-**birri*>)

1. Small child, stripling.
2. Sickly, fragile person.

Chirifada [çiri'fada] *n*

Diarthoea, the trots.

Chiripâ [çiri'pa] *vi* (<*T.**cherippu*>)

To stamp or clack with clogs.

Chiripo [ç'i'ripu] *n* (<*T.**cherippu*>)

1. Clog
2. A pair of clogs.

Chiscate! [çiskati] *interj*

Interjection expressing surprise.

Chisco [ç'isko] *n*

Devil, demon.

Chiste [ç'isti] *n* (<*Sp. chiste*>)Natural fun. *Fazê chiste* to poke fun, joke, make fun of oneself. *Fazê pa chiste* to get a laugh. *Chiste qui nôm-têm chiste* joke that falls flat.**Chistoso** [çis'toso] *adj* & *n*

1. Funny.
2. Pleasant, nice.
3. Attractive. *Nhônha chistosa* attractive woman.

(*hi-su* [ç'i'su] *n* (<*C. chi'* *sou'* 紫*紫*)Figwort, medicinal plant (*Scrophularia nodosa*).(*hito'* [ç'ito] *n* (<*Hin chithi*>)

1. Writing, letter, note.
2. Pawn chit.

(*hito'* [ç'ito] *n*

Nickname given to somebody short in stature.

(*hivih* [ç'i'vit] *n*Small bird in the *Sylviidae* family.(*hocaâ* [çõ'ka] *vi*

1. To hatch, incubate.
2. To irritate, annoy.

(*hocado* [çõ'kadu] *adj*Irritated, fed up. *Pai tâ hocado* *co êle* dad is fed up with him. *Vós tâ fazê iou hocado* you're beginning to feel on my nerves.(*hocolhá* [çõkõ'ãa] *vt*

To shake, tremble, vibrate.

Chocori [çõkõ'ri] See **Chicori**.**Chofé** [çõ'fê] *n* (<*Eng.*, <*F.**chauffeur*>)

Chauffeur.

Cholé' [çõ'le] *vt* (<*M. colek,**mencolek*>)

1. To spoon out of a recipient.
2. To thump, strike. *Já cholé êle di bem*, I thumped him.

Cholé' [çõ'le] *vt* (<*M. colek*>)

To tap somebody.

Cholido [çõ'lido] *adj*Interfering, meddlesome. *Ficá cholido* (i). To interfere; (ii) to be accused of interfering.**Chomâ** [çõ'mã] *vt*

1. To call. *Chomâ iou* or *chomâ pa iou* call me.
2. To be called. *Iou chomâ Maria* my name is Maria.

Choncâ [çõŋ'ka] *vt* (<*C. tsong'**撞* + *P. chocar*>)To collide, knock, coincide with *Ung'a careta já choncâ*

na otrung'a a car bumped into another vehicle.

Chonto ['çõntu] *n*

Great quantity. *Chicho fichá ano, já convida ung'a chonto di genti* Chico invited a lot of people to his birthday party.

Chop [çõp] *n* (< *Eng. chop*)

1. Official license.
2. Student slang to indicate an absent lecturer, recorded with a stamp in a register.

Chubi [çu'bi] *v* (< *M. cubit*)

1. To pinch. *Qui-foi chubi iou?* Why are you pinching me? *Já chubi braco* he pinched my arm.
2. To break off a piece of bread, cake or to pick off the petals of a flower. *Chubi pâm* to break bread into pieces.

Chubidela [çubi'dela] *n* (< *M. cubit*)

cubit
Pinch.

Chuchai [çu'çai], **chichai** [çi'çai]

n (< *C. chu' chai?* 猪仔)

Chinese worker or coolie that set sail for central America from Macao and other harbours in South China.

Chúcho ['çuçu] *adj* & *n* (< *M. cucok*)

cucok
Interfering, meddler.

Chuchú [çu'çu] *v* (< *M. cucok*)

To roast on a spit, drive in. *Chuchu pau na çám* to drive a stick into the ground. *Chuchi pé na buraco*, trip on a hole in the ground.

❖ *Chuchú bico* [çu'çu 'biku] used to describe somebody sleepy, who has to keep their eyes open.

Chuchumeca [çuçu'meka] *n*

(< *M. cucok* + *Eng. maker*).
Troublemaker, busybody.

Chuchupa [çu'çupa] *n*

Paper poke used to sell roast peanuts or chestnuts. *Já comprá ung'a chuchupa di façám* I bought a packet of peanuts.

† **humbá** [çum'ba] *vi*

To become a fixture, used to describe somebody who settles down somewhere and then becomes very difficult to shift; to not give up. *Chumbá na cadera* said of a guest who has overstayed his welcome.

† **huanambeiro** [çunãm'beirõ],

[çunãm'berõ] *n*
()ven for making **chuanambo**.

† **huanambo** [çu'nãmbõ] *n*

1. Lime obtained from shells.

† **hupá** [çu'pá] *vt*

1. To suck.
- ❖ *Chupá dedo* to suck one's thumb, be left with nothing.
- ❖ *Chupá ôvo* [çu'pá 'õvo], *chupá chili* [çu'pá 'çili], or *chupá leng-kok* [çu'pá lej'kõ] get lost!

❖ *Chupá grog* See *Dále grog*.

2. To absorb.

† **hupéta** [çu'peta] *n*

Baby's bottle. Pacifier.

Chupou! [çu'põ] *interj*

Expression used when somebody has been left speechless. *Chupou di bem!* He took it straight in the face!

Churá [çu'ra] *vt*

To weep, wail.

Churá lagri curto-comprido

[çu'ra 'lagri 'kurtu kom'pridu] to weep inconsolably.

Churado [çu'radu] *adj*

Melted, liquefied.

Churuto [çu'ruto] *n*

Cigar.

Chuva [çu'vuva] *n*

Rain. *Cai chuva* to rain.

Chuva filo-filo [çu'vuva 'filu

'filu] drizzle.

Chuva fino-fino [çu'vuva 'finu

'finu] light rain.

Chuva pedra [çu'vuva 'pedra]

hail.

Cifã [si'fã] See *Cifrá*.

Cifrá [si'fã], **cifã** [si'fã] *vt*

1. To clench.

2. To reveal one's teeth when laughing. *Cifrã dente* to bare one's teeth in anger.
Cifrã dente! [si'fã 'dente] go away, don't bother me!
 See also **Cerã**, **Cerã dente**.

Cifrada [si'frada] *n*

Race. *Ung'a cifrada já vai cozinha* she raced to the kitchen.

Cilicário [sili'kariu] *n* (< *M. serikaya*)
 Old Macanese sweet.

Cinematógrafo [sinema'tografu] *n*

Cinema, screening room.

Cioso [si'oso] *n*

Meddler, provoker.

Cissí [si'si] *vt* (< *M. sisil*)

- To raise, lift (up).
- To pull up. *Cissí calcã* to pull one's trousers up.

Ciumidade [siumi'dadi] *n*

Jealousy. *Êle tá atacado di*

ciumidade he is overcome with jealousy.

Clareza [kla'reza] *n*

Explanation. *Dá clareza* to explain, clarify, *syn* **Clariã**.

Clariã [klari'ã] *vt*

To make clear.

Chu-chu [klu'klu] *n*

Onomatopæic word. Gambling game in which two dice are shaken inside a china cup covered with a saucer, creating the sound which gives it its name.

Co [ko] *conj* & *prep*

- And. *Iou co vós* you and I.
- With. *Iou vai juntado co êle* I'm going with him. *Vós pôde priguntá co êle* you can ask him.

Coã [kõ'ã] *vt*

To filter, strain.

❖ *Mizã coã* [mi'zã kõ'ã] used to describe an extremely penny-pinching person, who

would even strain urine to get some use out of it.

Obertô [kõbert'õ] *n*

Id of a pot or other recipient.

Ócô [kõ'kõ] *vt* (< *C. mō'kōi*)

To carry on one's back. To bear. *Mai tá cocô* *filo* the mother carried her son on her back.

Ólut [kõ'jut] *adj*

Lowlife. *syn* **Cudum**.

Ólum [kõ'lu] See **Culan**.

Ólcha [kõlçã] *n*

- Bedcover.
- Blanket or quilt. *Cólcha-pena* *pena* heavy quilt. *Cólcha-pena* leather quilt.

Ólo-garfo [col'e'garfu] *n*

Spoon and fork. Cutlery. *syn* **lucru-garfo**.

Ólo [kõlu] *n* & *vt*

Tap.

- To sit on one's knee, carry. ❖ *Côlo-nâm côlo-pê* ['kõlu may'kõlu pɛ] idle.

Columbrã [kolum'brã] *vt*

- To covet.
- To have great expectations.

Comê [kõ'mɛ] *vt*

To eat.

❖ *Comê babáu* [kõ'mɛ ba'bau] to be disappointed, disillusioned.

❖ *Comê negã* [kõ'mɛ ne'gã] to reap a benefit but not acknowledge it.

Comê qui ravirã [kõ'mɛ ki rav'i'ra] to gorge.

Comê qui sentã ôlo [kõ'mɛ ki sen'tã 'õlu] to glut oneself. Note: <ôlo> here refers to **ôlo déco**.

Comê ramatã [kõ'mɛ rama'tã] to eat everything up.

Comédia [kõ'mɛdia] *n*

Review, comic play traditionally staged during Carnival.

Comezaina [kome'zajina] *n*

Heavy meal.

Comoa [kõ'mõa] *n*

Bilge, formerly located outside the house.

Companhã [kompa'ɲã] *vt*

1. To accompany, follow.

Companhã procissão to join a procession. *Companhã morto* to attend a wake.*Companhã iou vai missa* go with me to mass.2. To accompany, keep company. *Companhã doente* to keep a patient company.**Compradô** [kompra'dõ] *n*1. Trusted servant responsible for doing the household shopping and for contracting and supervising the other servants.
2. Commissioner on board a ship.**Compridám** [kumpri'daj] *n*

Length, extension.

Condorim [kondõ'riɲ] *n* (<*M.**kanduri*).

Old unit of weight, a one hundredth of a tael.

Confêto [konj'fetu] *n*1. Confectionary.
2. Sweetie.**Consola** [konsõ'la] *vt*

To comfort.

Consumi [konsu'mi] *vt*1. To consume.
2. To mortify.
3. To displease.**Consumiçám** [konsumi'saj] *n*1. Consumption.
2. Displeasure.
3. Tease.**Consumido** [konsu'midu] *adj*1. Displeased.
2. Quarrelsome.**Conventona** [konven'tõna] *n*

Girl, usually orphaned, brought up in a convent.

'õpa [ʔkõpa] *n*

Sideboard.

'õpám [kõ'paɲ] *n*

A large glass.

'õpito [kõ'pitu] *n*

A small glass.

'õpo-cõpo [ʔkõpo'kõpo] *n* (<*M.**kupri-kupu*)

Butterfly.

'õquêra [kõ'kêra] *n*

'õconut cake filled with desiccated coconut, eggs and sugar.

'õquêta [kõ'kêta] *adj*

'õquette, who likes to engage the attention of men.

'õquinho [kõ'kijõ] *n*Water chestnut, *Scirpus tuberosus*.'õruçám [kõra'saj] *n*Heart. *Êle sãm bõm-coraçám* 'he is a kind-hearted person.**Bõm coraçám** [bõɲ kõra'saj]

kind-hearted, generous person.

❖ **Coraçám cõsca** [kõra'saj 'kõska] someone who wants to speak out but remains quiet. See *Cõsca*.❖ **Coraçám duro** [kõra'saj 'duru] dispassionate, cruel.❖ **Coraçám grãndi** [kõra'saj 'grãndi] generous.❖ **Coraçám molli** [kõra'saj 'mõli] soft-hearted.❖ **Coraçám tãnto** [kõra'saj 'tãntu] talkative person.*Mau coraçám* [maɲw kõra'saj] unkind person.**Corãzi** [kõ'rãzi] *n*

Courage.

Cordial [kuri'da] *n* (<*Eng.**cordial*)1. Remedy in the form of a powder scraped from a calcareous stone of Indian origin, which was formerly used to calm nerves.
2. Fruit cordial.

Corê [kõ're] *vi*

To run.

❖ **Corê greza** [kõ're 'greza] to go to church on Maundy Thursday.

Corê trás [kõ're trás] to follow.

Corê vai [kõ're vai] to run along.

Corê vai, corê vêm [kõ're vai kõ're vêm] to come and go in a hurry.

Corenteza [kõren'teza] *n*

1. Breeze.
 2. Flow of air created by opening two windows or doors in a house.
- Sentã na corenteza, pôde ficá doente* sitting in a draught can make you feel unwell.

Corn-star [kõn'stã] *n* (< *Eng.**corn starch*)

Cake made with corn starch, hence the name. Also called *genete*.

Corta-Corta [kõrtã'kõrtã] *n*

Kite competition to try to cut

an opponent's string. See **Sarangông**.

Corta-vento ['kõrtã 'vẽntu] *n*

Somebody with an aquiline nose.

Corte ['kõrtẽ] *n* (< *Eng. court*)

Court.

Côsca ['kõska] *n*

Tickles.

❖ **Coraçãin-côsca** [kõrã'sãj 'kõska] somebody who wants to speak out but remains quiet.

Coscorãin [kõsku'raj] *n*

Typical Christmas sweetmeat, made with flour, eggs and molasses, and dusted with sugar.

Cosquẽntã [kõs'kẽntã] *adj*

Tickly.

Costã ['kõstã] *n*

Back.

❖ **Atirã na costã!** [ãti'rã nã 'kõstã] don't pay any

attention; leave it alone; don't bother about it!

❖ **Costã-quẽnti** ['kõstã 'kẽnti] defender, person in a high position who protects those under him.

Costumado [kõstu'mãdu] *adj*

Used to, accustomed. *Êle costumado vêm cedo* he usually comes early. *Nunca costumado têm chuva Outubro* it's unusual to have rain in October.

Costurã [kõstu'rã] *vi* & *vt*

To sew.

Cotê ['kõtẽ] *n*

1. Twist, sprain.
2. Cracking of bones.

Cotê [kõtẽ] *adj* & *adv*

lolling, stumbling. *Andã cotê-cotê* to limp, hobble.

Cotô ['kõtõ] *n*

1. Knuckle.
2. Elbow.

3. Any hard object that

protrudes, for instance the handle of a walking stick. *Côto di nariz* protruding part of nose.

Cou-iok [ko'io:k] *n* (< *C. iok²**kou³ 藥膏*)

Chinese medicinal paste.

Cóvado ['kõvãdõ] *n*

Chinese measurement of length, approximately 38 cm. Also called *pau*.

Côve-côco ['kõvi 'kõkõ] *n*Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*).**Cozinhã** [kõzi'njã] *vt*

To cook.

Crê ['krẽ] *vt*

To believe. *Iou nádi crê* I won't believe it.

Creçê [krẽ'sẽ] *vi*

To grow.

Creçedura [krẽ'sẽ'durã] *n*

Growth.

Creído [kre'ídu] See **Quecido**.

Crioula [kri'õlã] *n*

Orphaned girl, formerly taken into a family home where her status would fall in-between that of a daughter and that of a maid.

Cristám [kris'tanj] *n*

Catholic.

Cristám-nôvo [kris'tanj 'nõvo]

adult Chinese convert.

Língu cristám ['língu kris'tanj]

Portuguese or patois.

P a p i â c r i s t á m

[pa'pyákris'tanj] to speak Portuguese or patois.

Cú [ku] *n*

Backside, behind.

❖ **Cú tremido** [ku tre'midu]

afraid.

❖ **Nôm têm mama, nôm têm**

cú [nõj tẽj 'mama nõj tẽj ku]

flat-chested, flat-bottomed.

See **Pobre**, **Pobre-cú-**

limpado.

Cuçã [ku'sã] *vt*

To scratch.

❖ **Cuçã cabeça** [ku'sã ka'bɛsã]

to be at a loss.

See **Sarna**, **Sarna pa suçã**.

Cuçêra [ku'serã] *n*

Scratch, rash.

Cucús [ku'kuʃ], **cuscús** [kuʃ'kuʃ]

adj

Steamed.

Cudi [ku'di] *vt*

To assist, help. *Gente, cudi*,

cudi pa iou! help, somebody!

Cudum [ku'duŋ] *adj* (<*M.*

kudung)

Short in stature.

Culan [ku'lan], **colau** [kõ'lan] *n*

(<*C. kou' lau'* 歌樓)

Chinese restaurant. *Chacha co*

Avo-công tudo dia pranicêdo

têm na culau grandmother and

grandfather are at the Chinese

restaurant every day.

Culi [kuli] *n*

1. Coolie, rickshaw or trishaw

coolie. *Chomã quanto culi-*

culi para carã tudo ancuza to

hire some coolies to carry

everything.

2. Useless, person of no worth.

(*'umpridám* [kumpri'danj] *adj*)

Very long.

(*'umungã* [kumuj'gã] *vt*)

To confess.

(*'umunhãm* [kumuganj] *n*)

Communion.

(*'unfessã* [kunjfi'sã] *vt*)

To confess.

(*'urto-curto* ['kurtõ 'kurtõ] *adj*)

Very short.

(*'urum* [ku'ruŋ] *n* (<*M. kurong*)

'egg, chicken run. *Curum di*

palinha hen house.

(*'uscús* [kuʃ'kuʃ] See **cucús**.)

(*'uspido* [kuspido] *n*)

Spittoon.

(*'ustã* [kus'tã] *vt*)

To cost.

2. To require effort, be difficult.

Cutãm [ku'tanj] *n* (<*M. kutang*)

Bodice. *Saia-cutãm* woman's combinations, made of skirt and bodice.

Cute ['kuti] See **cuti**.

Cuti [ku'ti], **cute** ['kuti] *n* & *vt*

(<*M. kutit*)

1. Blow to the head.

2. To hit someone with any object.

Cuti piãm [ku'ti pi'anj] *n*

1. Spinning top game.

2. The top used for this game, also called **piãm carreta**.

Cuza ['kuzã] *adv*

What? Which? Contraction of

Quê cuza?

Cuza chomã iou tai-mong?

why are you calling me stupid?

Cuza fazê churã? why are you

crying? *Cuza fazê churã?*

what's the point of crying?

Cuza vós quere? what do you want? *Cuza vós tá papia?* what are you saying? *Que cuza pôde faze?* what can be done? *Que cuza?* what was that?

Cuza suzo [kuza'suzu] *n*

1. Filthy thing.
2. Vulgar thing.
3. Damned thing.
4. Spirit, ghost.

Dã [dã] *vt*

To give.

Dã cara [dã 'ka·ra] to pay attention to.

Dã cavaco [dã ka'vaku] to take offence.

Dã comê [dã kô'mê] to feed.

Dã comê gente to supply food, accept orders for food.

Dã co falta [dã ku 'faltã] to notice the lack.

Dã co queixo [dã ku 'keixu] to expire.

Dã côr di si [dã kôr di'si] to give news.

Dã côr [dã 'kôr] to have a cramp, twist.

Dã fundo [dã 'fundu] to stop.

Dã vestí [dã vis'ti] to help dress.

Dã lembrança [dã lem'bransa] to send regards to.

Dã mordicim [dã mordi'sinj] to annoy.

Dachim [da'çim] *n* (<C. *toh*⁴

(sing³ 舵秤)

See **Ta-chim**.

Daia ['daia] *n*

Midwife.

Daiôm [daj'om] *n* (<*M. dayong*)

Large wooden spatula shaped like an oar, used for preparing **alúa**, guava jam, dodol, and other Macanese jams.

Dále ['dãli] *vt*

1. To attack, beat, smack.

Pegã dále to give a hiding.

Pegã vassôra-pena dále

quinaça to beat a child with a feather duster.

2. To imbibe; to enjoy imbibing. *Dále vinho* to drink

wine. *Dále grog* to take alcohol.

3. To gamble. *Nôs tâ vai dále dos nám* [nôs ta vai dã 'li dôs man] we're going to have a

flutter.

❖ *Dále dós nám co inglês* [dã 'li dôs man ku inj'glês] said when the father is unknown.

Damostrã [damôs'trã] *vt* (<*P.*

dar + *mostrar*)

1. To show.
2. To demonstrate.

Dangeroso [danʒe'rozoz] *adj*(< *Eng. dangerous*)

1. Risky.
2. Dangerous.

Daretê [dare'te] *vi & vt*

1. To melt.
2. To fall in love.

Daretido [dare'tidu] *adj*

1. Melted.
2. Slobbery.

Deco ['deku] See **Ôlo deco**.**Dedo** ['dedu] *n*

Finger. Toe.

Dedo-côm ['dedu koj] thumb.**Defronte** [de'fronti] *n*

Dammed soul.

Uvi, defronte! Listen, dammit!**Dengue-dengue** ['dengi 'dengi],**dingo-dingo** ['dingu 'dingu] *adj*

Floppy, slack, not secure.
Porta dingo-dingo flimsy door.

Dente ['denti] *n*

Tooth, teeth. *Gossô dente* to brush one's teeth.

Dente riousá ['denti riku'zã]

my teeth can't take (chew) it.
As tough as leather.

Derdezido [derde'zidu] *adv*

Intentionally. *Lou derdezido vên olá vós* I've come to see you on purpose.

Deusalembra [dewzalen'bra]See **Diosalembra**.**Despique** [des'piki] *n*

Quarrel, argument.

Dessâ [dê'sã] *vt*

To leave. *Dessâ tou olá* let me see. *Nê-bôm dessâ véla cai* don't let the old lady fall.

Dessâ vai-ia! [dê'sã 'vai ya]

let it be!, ignore it!

Destung'a [des'tunʒa] See**Estung'a**.**Devoçâm** [devõ'sã] *n*

Devotion.

Di [di] *prep*

Of. Indicates the semantic relation between two elements: such as possession, origin, place, commonly used with interjections. *Ui di bôm!* Very good. *Êle pôssa di grândi* he is very big!

Diabo ['dyãbu] *n*

1. Devil.

Diabo dá capa, diabo dá

campenha ['dyãbu dà 'kapa 'campenʒa] ['dyãbu dà kam'peɲa] If the devil gives you a cloak, he will also give you a bell, in other words a criminal will always leave clues behind.

Diabo-solto ['dyãbu 'soltu]

Bedevilled.

2. Spirit, ghost, soul from the afterworld.

3. Heavy Macanese dish prepared with leftovers flavoured with various condiments such as Chinese mustard.

Diabo-cacinha ['dyãbu ka'siɲa]*adj*

1. Evil.
2. Provocative.

Dicotado [dikõ'tadu] *adj*

1. Low cut (garment).
2. Low cut. *Nhônha dicotado* woman who wears revealing clothes.

Di-frônti [di'fronti] *adv*

Ahead, in front.

Dingo-dingo ['dingu 'dingu] See **dengue-dengue**.**Dios** [di'õs] *n*

God. *Dios dá graça* God be with you. *Dios sabe* God knows. *Dios haja* (used of one who has died) with God.

Diosalembrã [diɔzalem'brã],**deusalembrã** [dewzalem'brã]*adj* & *n*Deceased. *syn* **Diosajã**.**Diosajã** [dios'ajã] *n*

With God. Used of deceased

relative or close friend. *Iou-sã**diosajã* my deceased husband/
wife.**Diospiro di água** [di'ɔspiro di'agwa] *n*Persimmon (*Dyospiros kaki*),

reddish-orange fruit shaped

like a tomato, with hard flesh.

See **figo caqui**.**Disbocado** [disbɔ'kãdu] *n*

Person who uses obscene

language.

Discarado [diskã'rãdu] *adj*

1. Shamed, without honour.

*Ai, iou qui discarado, azinha**iscandê, non quero olã!* I was

so ashamed that I hid and

could not bear to look any

more!

2. Shameless.

Discarso [dis'kãrsu] *adj*

Barefoot.

Discompô [diskom'pɔ] *vi*

To give a telling off.

Disintôm' [dizin'tɔŋ] *adj*

Out of tune.

Disintôm' [dizin'tɔŋ] *vi*

To sing off key.

Dismanchã [dismɔ'çã] *vi* & *vt*

1. To abort.

2. To dismantle, demolish.

China tã dismanchá baraca

the Chinese are taking down

the scaffolding. *Casa**dismanchado* demolished

house.

Dismancho [dis'mɔŋçu] *n*

1. Abortion.

Ung'a dismancho trãs di ôtro

a series of abortions.

2. Hindrance. *Êle sãm ung'a**dismancho-prazer* he is a

killjoy.

Disparecê [disparɛ'sɛ] *vi*To disappear. *Vosôtro já**disparecê qui cedo* you

disappeared early on.

Divera [di'vera] *adv*1. Really. *Maria divera bunita**Maria* is really pretty.2. Truth. *Sãm divera* it's the

truth.

Divinhã [divi'ɲã] *vt*

To guess.

Divinhacãm [divi'ɲã] *n*

1. Prophecy.

2. Riddle.

Dizaforado [dizafɔ'rãdu] *adj*

1. Daring.

2. Crude.

Dizafôro [dizã'fɔro] *n*Daring, abuse. *Qui dizaforo!*how dare he! *Selã dizaforo**sãniãr* abuse.**Dizavegonhado** [dizavego'ɲãdu]*adj*Shameless, blatant. *Acung'a**dizavegonhado* that shameless
person.**Dizêmbro** [di'zɛmbɾu] *n*

December.

Dizencantã [dizɛŋkan'tã] *vt*To reveal, to find. *Undi já vai**dizencantã estung'a chapu*

where did you find that hat?

*Quelê-môdo já dizencantã**noiva assi chistosa* how did

you find such a lovely bride?

Dizengonçado [dizɛŋgon'sãdu]*adj*

1. Clumsy.

2. Accident-prone.

Dizuvido [dizu'vidu] *adj*

Disobedient.

Dô [dɔ], **dol** [dɔl] *n*

Black veil worn by elderly

women when attending

church. *Nôs véla-véla têm-qui**cabri dol pa vai greza* nós, we

old ladies have to cover our

heads with a **dol** when we go

to church.

Dóci [ˈdɔsi] *n*

Sweet.

Dóci camalénga [ˈdɔsi kamaˈlɛŋga] pumpkin jam.**Dóci-dóci** [ˈdɔsi ˈdɔsi] sweetened.**Dóci vestido** [ˈdɔsi visˈtɪdu] selection of decorated sweets given to the guests at a christening or wedding.**Doda** [ˈdɔda] See **Dôdo**.**Dôdo** [ˈdɔdu] *adj m, doda* [ˈdɔda]*adj f*

Crazy.

Dodol [dɔˈdɔl] *n* (< *M. kueh dodol*)

Dessert made with pear jam, pine nuts, brown sugar, coconut, almonds, butter, lard and glutinous rice.

Dói [doi] *vi & n*

1. To hurt. *Dói unde?* where does it hurt?
2. Ache. *Dói boca* toothache.

Dói cabeça headache. *Dói bariġa* stomach ache. *Dói uvido* earache.**Dol** [dɔl] See **Dó**.**Dôs** [dɔs] *num*Two. *Isquere dôs regra pa iou* drop me a couple of lines.**Dozelado** [dozeˈladu] *adj*

Kneeling.

Drento [ˈdrɛntu] *adv*

Within, inside.

Drêto [ˈdrɛtu] *adj*Right, just. *Sâm drêto* it's fair. *Bêm di drêto* very accurate.**Durmi** [durˈmi] *vi*

To sleep.

Durmido [durˈmidu] *adj & vi*To be sleeping. *Já fida durmido* he fell asleep.**Drumi** [druˈmi] *vi*See **Durmi**.**Êgu** [ˈɛgu] *n*

Mare.

Êlâ [ɛˈla] *vt* (< *M. helak*)

1. To pull.
2. To drag. *Êlâ na rabicho di quidaa* to pull a child's plait.

Êle [ˈɛli] *pro*

He, she.

Êle-sa [ˈɛli sa] See **Êle-sua**.**Êle-sua** [ˈɛli ˈsua], **êle-sa** [ˈɛli sa]*adj*His, her. See **Sa**.**Êmâ** [ɛˈma] *vi* (< *P. emá*)

1. To eat like a glutton, stuff oneself.
2. To eat sweetmeats.

Êmado [ɛˈmadu] *adj*

(glutton, sweet tooth).

Êmbarcaçám [embarkaˈsã] *n*

(generic word for a Chinese fishing or boat, formerly with sails and nowadays with an engine.

Embruêlá [embruˈla] *vt*

1. To pack.
2. To wrap.

Empada [ɛmˈpada] See **Impada**.**Empatucâ** [ɛmpatuˈka] *vt*

To open one's eyes wide, goggle.

Ôlo empatucado [ˈɔlu ɛmpatuˈkaðu] pop-eyed. *Qui têm goita, pôde têm ôlo empatucado* people with goitre may develop puffy eyes.**Empê** [ɛmˈpɛ] **impê** [ɛmˈpɛ] *vi*

To stand.

Empido [ɛmˈpidu] **impido**[ɛmˈpidu] *adv*

On your feet.

Empolado [ɛmpoˈladu] *adj*

Extruding.

Encapelâ [enkãpeˈla] *vt*

1. To wrap oneself in a cape.
2. To wrap up. *Já encapelâ qui tanto ropa* he dressed warmly.

- Êncha** [ˈɛ̃nçã], **enchóna** [ˈɛ̃nˈçõna] *adj*
Impolite, tasteless. *Ela qui encha! Usá rópa cumprido pindurado!* she has such bad taste! Her clothes were so ill-fitting.
- Enché** [ˈɛ̃nˈçɛ] See **inchí**.
- Enchido** [ɛ̃nˈçidu] See **Inchido**.
- Enchóna** [ˈɛ̃nˈçõna] See **Êncha**.
- Encorpado** [ɛ̃nkorˈpadu] *adj*
1. Fat, thick. *Sópa encorpado* rich, heavy soup.
2. Sturdy. *Árvore qui encorpado* a solid, well-developed tree.
- Encunhá** [ɛ̃nkuˈɲã] *vt*
1. To prop up.
2. To lean. *Ieu já encunhá êle na parede* I leant it against the wall.
3. To get into a fix.
- É-mé?** [ɛ̃ˈnɛ], **né?** [nɛ] *interrog*
Isn't that right? *syn* **Sâm nunca**.

- Enfadâ** [ɛ̃nfãˈdã] *vi & vt*
1. To cast a spell.
2. Toirk. *Nê-bôm enfadâ gente co vosso papiacâm* don't bother people with your chattering.
- Enfadado** [ɛ̃nfãˈdadu] *adj*
Irked, peeved. *Iou já uví qui ficâ enfadado* I was riled just hearing about it.
- Enfeâ** [ɛ̃nfɛˈã] *vt*
1. To make ugly.
2. To bring dishonour. *Enfeâ nomi di pai-mai* he brought his parents' name into disrepute.
- Enfeado** [ɛ̃nfɛˈadu] *adj*
1. Disgraced.
2. Infamous.
- Enfetiçã** [ɛ̃nfɛiˈsã] *vt*
1. To bewitch. See also **Bagatã**.
2. To seduce.
- Enfêçado** [ɛ̃nfɛiˈsadu] *adj*
1. Bewitched. See also **Bagatado**.

2. Seduced.
- Engajamento** [ɛ̃ngajãˈmɛ̃tu] *n*
(*< Eng. engagement*).
Engagement.
- Engajã** [ɛ̃ngajã] *vt*
To ask a father for his daughter's hand in marriage.
- Engalinhã** [ɛ̃ngaliˈɲã] *vt*
To bring bad luck, make unlucky.
- Entafulã** [ɛ̃ntafuˈlã], **tafulã** [tafuˈlã] *vt*
To stuff one's mouth or stomach with food, glut.
- Entena** [ɛ̃nˈtɛna] *n*
Roof beam, used in old houses in Macao.
- Enticã** [ɛ̃ntiˈsã] *vt* (*< Eng. entice*)
1. To tempt.
2. To incite, urge.
- Entornã** [ɛ̃ntorˈnã] *vt*
1. To spill.
2. To flow over.
- Entrestanto** [ɛ̃ntresˈtã̃tu] *adv & conj*
Meanwhile, in the meantime.
- Entrete** [ɛ̃ntreˈtɛ] *vt*
To entertain. *Entrete onçom* to keep oneself amused.
- Envegonhá** [ɛ̃nvɛrgõˈɲã] *vt*
1. To shame.
2. To cast a shadow. *Envegonhá naçám* to be a national disgrace.
- Ergui** [ɛ̃rˈgi] *vt*
1. To raise, lift. *Ergui casa* to build a house.
2. To get up. *Ergui di cama* to get out of bed.
3. To suspend.
- Escabelã** [ɛ̃skãbɛˈlã] *vt*
To hurt.
Pegã escabelã to pull somebody's hair.
- Escarchada** [ɛ̃skarˈʃãda] *n*
Embroidery made with silver

Or gold thread in relief, and sometimes decorated with sequins.

Escurecê [skure'sej] *vi*

To turn into night. *Cavã escurecê* after dusk.

Esfoflã [esfo'la] *vi & vt*

1. To fleece.
2. To spend.
3. To break another person's bank.

Estregã [stref'gã] *vt*

To scrub clean. *Estregã chã* to scrub the floor.

Esgrabulã [sgrabu'la] *vt*

1. To tousle the hair, get one's hair in a mess.
2. To turn upside down, dismantle.

Esquichã [sɣi'çã] *vt*

1. To gush.
2. To throw out.
3. To push out.

❖ *Têm qui esquichã sapeca* [tɛj ki sɣi'çã sa'pekã] it's time to pay.

Esmolã [ezmo'la] *vi*

1. To live on alms.
2. To be as poor as a churchmouse. *Têm qui esmolã pa nádi morê di fome* he has to beg in order not to starve to death.

Espevitã [espevitã] *vt*

1. To behave in an affected manner.
2. To spread.

Espevitado¹ [espevi'tadu] *adj*

Pretentious.

Espevitado² [espevi'tadu] *n*

Know-all. Person who shows off his knowledge.

Espigado [spi'gadu] *adj*

Grown, much taller. *Ai! qui grãndi já ficã estung'a quiança, qui espigado!* this child has really grown, he's so tall!

Espinhela [spi'ɲela] *n*

Spine.

Esputã [spi'tun] *n* (< *Eng.*

spittoon)

Spittoon.

Estendê [sten'dej] *vt*

1. To stretch.
2. To extend. *Estendê na chã* to stretch out on the ground.

❖ *Estendê lingu* [sten'dej 'lingu] to speak ill of people.

Estirã [sti'ra] *vi*

To stretch out. *Estirado na chã* stretched out on the ground.

Estômô [s'tomo] *n*

Stomach.

Estontê [stonte'ã] *vt*

To stun.

Estopôr [sio'por] *n*

1. Ugly person.
2. Bad person.

3. Good-for-nothing. *Êle qui estopôr* he's so useless.

Estoporã [estapõ'ra] *vt*

To curse.

Estória [es'tõria] *n*

1. History.
2. Story, anecdote. *Úndi vós uví estung'a estória?* where did you hear that?

❖ *Tãnto estória!* ['tãntu s'tõria] so much to talk about and it's all lies!

Estravagância [estravã'gãnsia] *n*

1. Extravagance. *Fazê estravagância* to indulge.
2. L U X U R Y. *Vivo na estravagância* to live in style.

Estrica [s'trika], **istrica** [is'trika]

n (< *D. stryke*)

Iron (domestic).

Estricã [stri'ka], **is tricã** [istri'ka]

w (< *D. stryke*)

To iron. *Estricã rōpa* to iron clothes.

Estung'a [es'tuŋa] *dem*

This. *Estung'a quanto* these.

Estung'a quanto casa sãm

bem di feo these houses are

horrible. *Estung'a ancusa* this.

Destung'a [des'tuŋa] (<*Mag.*
di + estung'a)

That. *Destung'a manêra* that
way.

Estúrdia [s'túrdia] *n*

1. Prank, recklessness. *Ele sãm*
ung'a estúrdia he's a wag.

2. Folly. *Já fazê estúrdia* he
played a joke.

Ezazerâ [ezazê'ra] *vi*

To exaggerate.

Façám [fã'sãŋ] *n* (<*C. fa' sang'*
𠵼𠵼)

Peanut.

Faca-garfo ['fãka 'gãrfu], *n*

(*utlery. syn Colê-garfo.*)

Fancarãm [fãkã'raŋ] *n*

Large knife.

Fanceta [fã'seta] *n*

1. Dressy woman.
2. Vain woman.

Fãci ['fãsi] *adj*

Fãsy. *Fãci qui fãci* very easy.

Fã-hóc [fã'hók] *adj* (<*C. fa' hók*
𠵼𠵼𠵼)

Weak, feeble, unresisting.

Sobrado fa-hóc weak floor.

Fãchi [fã'çi] *n* (<*C. fa' chi* 𠵼
𠵼)

(*thopsticks.*)

Fãchista [fã'çista] *n* (<*C. fa' ç*
𠵼 𠵼 + *P. -ista*)

Man who plays <*fan-tan*>, removing groups of four

counters (formerly **sapecas**)

with a rod, to get the final
result. The rod is a form of
long **faichi**.

Fãifum [fã'fũŋ] *n* (<*C. fa' fong'*
𠵼𠵼)

1. Illness with similar
symptoms to malaria.

2. Flatulence.

Fãitiãm [fã'ti'ãŋ] *n* (<*C. fa' ti*
𠵼𠵼)

Light, speedy Chinese boat
used for transporting goods
and people.

Fãizãm [fã'zãŋ] *n*

Pheasant.

Falã [fã'la] *vt*

1. To speak.

2. To say. *Lou virã falã co êle*
I turned to him, saying. *Lou uv*
falã I heard tell.

Falã divera [fã'la di'vera] tell
the truth.

Falã mãnsu-mãnsu [fã'la
'mãnsu 'mãnsu] to speak in a
soft voice.

Fala vai, fala vêm [fá'la vai fá'la vêm] to say and repeat.

Fala portuguesa [fá'la portuʒe'zã du] to use Portuguese expressions or accent when speaking.

Fala sã-m-ia [fá'la sãj ya] to agree reluctantly.

Faladêra [fala'dera] *n*
Tittle-tattler.

Falânpam [fãlan'pan] *n* (<Eng. *frying pan*)
Frying pan.

Falhâ [fã'ʎa] *vi* & *vt*
To fail.

Falhâ mãm to fail to grasp well, letting slip an object.

Fan-tan [fãn'tãn] *n* (<C. *fán' tǎn'* 番攤)
Chinese gambling game which consists of guessing the number of remaining counters from a pile hidden under an upturned cup, after as many

groups of four as possible have been removed. See **Faichista**.

Fantanêro [fãntã'nêro] *n* (<C. *fán' tǎn'* 番攤 + *P. -ero*)

Fan-tan addict.

Faquia [fãki'a] *vt*
To stab.

Fantuchêro [fãntu'çero] *adj* & *n*
1. Exaggerated, far-fetched.
2. Fantasist.
3. Amazing.
4. Chatterbox, blatherskite.

Farinha-pau [fã'riŋa paũ] *n*
Sago flour.

Fárti [fãrti] *n*
Sweet meat made at Christmas time with flour, coconut, pine nuts, almonds and spices. Also called <**Almofada do menino** *Jesus*>.

Fastio [fas'tiu] *n*
1. Boredom.

2. Aversion.
3. Laziness.

Fata-fata [fãta'fãta], **feti-feti** [feti'feti] *adj*

Unscrewed, insane. *syn* **Tóc-tóc**.

Favôr [fã'võ] *n*
Favour. *Fazê favô* please.

Fazê [fã'zê] *vt*
1. To make.
2. To achieve.

Fazê florista [fã'zê flores'tia] (i) to show off; (ii) to spend ostentatiously.

Fazê galantaria [fã'zê galanta'ria] to flirt, court.

Fazê tentaçã [fã'zê tentã'sãj] to tempt, seduce.

Fazê vista [fã'zê'vista] to look good.

Fazê susto [fã'zê'sustu] to scare.

Fazênda [fã'zênda] *n*
< both.

Fêde [fê'de] *adj*

Stinky.
Bôca fêde ['bõka'fêde] bad breath, halitosis.

Fêde? [fê'de] *vi*

To give off body odor, or a foul smell. *Fêde mizinha* stinking of medicine. *Fêde catiaca* or *Fêde raposo* stinking of sweat. See also **Impestã**.

❖ *Tã fêde-ia* [tã'fêde ya] she's pregnant now.

Fedorento [fêdo'rentu] *adj*

1. Unpleasant.
2. Undesirable.

Feiõna [fei'õna] *adj*

Very ugly.

Fêmea [femia] *adj* & *n*

Female.

Fendê [fen'dê] *vt*

1. To cleave open, fissure.
2. To split. *Fendê tinha* to chop wood.

Feo [ˈfɛu] *adj*

Ugly.

Feo olá [ˈfɛu oˈla] it doesn't suit you.**Ferâ** [fɛˈrã] *vi*1. To deceive *Nê-bôm ferâ iou* don't trick me.

2. To trick.

Ferâ cáim [fɛˈrã kaŋ] to swindle.**Ferâ lampâna** [fɛˈrã lamˈpana] to dupe.3. To fry. *Ferâ na tacho* to cook in a frying pan.**Ferado** [fɛˈrãdu] *adj*

1. Swindled.

2. Duped.

Fervido [ferˈvidu] *adj*

Boiled. Boiling, very hot.

Festa [ˈfɛsta] *n*

Party.

Festa di quebrá testa [ˈfɛsta

di kɛˈbra ˈtɛsta] (i) Ball. (ii)

S o l e m n e v e n t , commemoration.

Festa di fichâ ano [ˈfɛsta di

fɪˈçã ˈanu] party marking an anniversary.

Missã festa [ˈmisa ˈfɛsta] high mass.**Feti-feti** [fɛtiˈfɛti] *adj*See **Fata-fata**.**Fêto** [ˈfɛto] *adj*

Done.

Fevêrêro [fɛvɛˈrɛro] *n*

February.

Fevôr [fɛˈvɔ] *n*

1. Ferrous.

2. Devotion.

Fia [fiˈã] *vi & vt*

1. To warrant.

2. To buy or sell on tick.

Ficâ [fiˈkã] *vi*

1. To remain, become, change into.

❖ **Ficâ daretido** [fiˈkã dareˈtidu] to become excessively excited.

2. To be located.

3. To reside. *Ficâ na Macau* to live in Macao.**Fichâ** [fiˈçã] *vi*

To close.

Fichâ ano [fiˈçã ˈanu] to have a birthday.**Fichâ ãlo** [fiˈçã ˈɔlu] (i) to close one's eyes; (ii) to die.**Fifô** [fiˈfɔ] *part*(Onomatopaeic term used only in the expression **fifô-churâ** to weep inconsolably. *Qui-pôde, iudo ora fifô-churâ* she's a tragedy queen, weeping inconsolably all the time.)**Figu** [ˈfigu] *n*

1. Banana.

Figo-chêroso [ˈfigu çɛˈrɔsɔ] banana, with yellow peel dotted with brown.**Figo-horta** [ˈfigu ˈɔrta] variety of banana called <sat'icongˈ chiuˈ 西洋蕉>, in Chinese, with a smooth yellowskin and astringent flesh, shorter and fatter than **figo-chêroso**.**Figo-vilâm** [ˈfigu viˈlan] small, inferior quality banana, also called *coolie banana*.

2. General name for other fruits.

Figo-capote [ˈfigu kaˈpɔti] sapota, (*Manilkora zapota*).**Figo-cáqui** [ˈfigu ˈkãki] kaki.
3. Fig, *figo di Portugal* [ˈfigu di portuˈgal].**Figuêra** [fiˈgɛra] *n*

1. Banana palm.

2. Fig tree.

Figurino [figuˈrino] *n*

Fashion magazine.

Fijâm [fiˈjãŋ] *n*

Bean.

Fijâm-wemêlo [fiˈjãŋ vɛˈmɛlɔ] bean used for bean stew.**Fijâm-frade** [fiˈjãŋ ˈfrãdi] black-eyed bean.**Fijâm-chicote** [fiˈjãŋ çiˈkɔti] kind of Chinese runner bean. See also **Tacó**.

Filá [fí'la] *vt*

1. To clutch.
2. To grab.

Filiz [fí'lis] *adj*

Happy. *Tá vivo filiz* he is very happy.

Fila [fí'la] *n*

Daughter. *Fila-fila* daughters.

Filo¹ [fí'flu] *adj*

Small, diminutive.

See **Chuva**, **Chuva filo-filo**.

Filo² [fí'flu] *n*

Child. *Filo-filo* sons, children.

Filo-di-quim [fí'flu di kɨŋ] *Lit.*

whose son.

❖ *Filo-di-hui* [fí'flu di wɨ] each

of the members of a **hui**. See

Hui.

Filo-gráundi [fí'flu 'grandi]

oldest child.

❖ *Filo trás di porta* [fí'flu trás di 'porta] or *trás di Lapa* [fí'flu trás di 'lapa] illegitimate child.

Finá [fí'ná] *vi*

To expire, die.

Finéza [fí'néza] *n*

1. Refinement.
2. Kindness.

Fingí [fɨŋ'ji] See **Finzí**.**Fingido** [fɨŋ'jɨdu] *adj*

Hypocrite.

Fino [fí'finu] *adj*

1. Narrow. *Fino cumprido* long and narrow.
2. Thin. *Fino-fino* very thin, in

small pieces. *Boca fino-fino* to be inaudible.

Findório [fí'nɔriu] *adj*

Somebody who takes offence easily.

Finura [fí'nura] *n*

Fineness.

Finzí [fɨn'zi], **fingí** [fɨŋ'ji] *vi*

To pretend. *Finzí tolo*, pretend to be stupid. *Finzí triste* to pretend to be sad.

See **Alonço**, **finzí alonço**.

Fio [fíw] *n*

String, thread.

Fio-méinha [fíw mɛ'ziŋa]

string used for paper kites or **sarangóm**, specially made with glue and ground glass for games of **corta-corta** or **cortâ papagaio**.

Firaco [fí'raçu] *n*

Abandoned child.

Fita [fí'ta] *n*

1. Tape. Narrow strip of cloth used for decoration, or as a link.

Fita di sapato [fí'ta di sa'pátu] shoelaces.

2. Strip.

Fita-cinéma [fí'ta si'nema] film.

❖ *Fazê-fita* [fa'zɛ 'fita] duplicitous.

❖ *Olá fita* [o'la 'fita] to go to cinema.

Fitéro [fí'tɛro] *n*

('ranky person, insincere person.

Fléma [fí'mɛma] *n*

Phlegm.

Florista [floris'tia] *n*

1. Game.
2. Extravagance.

Floristriá [florestri'á] *vi*

To play, amuse oneself.

Fluquêro [flu'kɛro] *n* (< *Eng.**fluke*)

Lucky person.

Fluquice [flu'kisi] *n*

1. Good luck at gambling.
2. Successful game, by chance, a stroke of luck. *Qui fluquice!* lucky!
3. Casual success in any endeavour.

Fo-chai [fò'çai] *n* (< *C. fò² chai⁴**火柴*)

Matches.

Fôfo [fó'fo] *adj*

Soft.

Fogâm [fõ'gan] *n*

1. Oven.
2. Hearth.

Fola [fõla] See **Fólia**.**Fólia** [fõ'liã], **folã** [fõ'fõla] *n*

1. Leaf.

Fola di olado [fõ'fõla di o'lado] leaf of a medicinal plant used to counter the evil eye.

2. Page.

3. Newspaper. *Já sai na fólia* it was published in the newspaper.

Fómi [fõ'mi] *adj* & *n*

1. Starving.
2. Hunger.

Fonçám [fõj'sã] *n*

Party. *Assisti fonçám* to go to a party.

Fontám [fõn'tã] *n*

Small pantry cupboard with net doors for storing food and condiments.

Fõnti [fõnti] *n*

Fountain, well.

Agü-fõnti [agu'fõnti] fresh water from the well.

Fóquei [fõ'kõi], [fõ'kã] See **Foquei**.

Foquei.

Foquei [fõ'kõi], **fóquei** [fõ'kõi], [fõ'kã] *n* (< *C. for kei* 伙記)

Chinese waiter.

See also **Bói**.

Forã [fõ'ra] *adv*

1. Outside; exterior.

Gente-forã [j'enti'fõ'ra] people outside the family.

2. More than, so many. *Um cento forã* a hundred odd.

Franzi [fran'zi] *vi*

To frown. *Franzi testa* to frown in anger.

Frenético [frẽ'netiku] *adj*

1. Impatient.
2. Neurotic.

Frescura [frẽ'skura] *n*

Lemonade or other summer

drink. *Bebê frescura* to drink something cool.

Frialdade [fria'l'dadi] *n*

Coolness.

Friza [f'riza] *n* (< *Eng. freezer*)

Freezer.

Fróvõha [f'rova] *n*

1. Cover.

2. Middle-aged woman. *Olã*

scleã frõvõha to see a similar kind of woman (as one in her forties).

Frõvõha-manõia [f'fõvõha ma'niã] *n*

Almond. *syn* **Façám**.

Frõvõha-rosa [f'fõvõha 'roza] *n*

syn **Jambo**.

Fru'låzi [fru'tãzi] *n*

Selection of fruits.

Fucinhã [fũ'siã] *vi*

To imitate an animal's snout.

To indicate displeasure.

Fucinhõ [fũ'siõ] *n*

Snout. *Fazê fucinhõ porco* to imitate a pig's snout.

Fugã [fũ'gã] *vi*

1. To suffocate with any liquid or foodstuff.
2. To drown.
3. To sauté.

Fugí [fũ'yí] See **Fuzi**.**Fula** [fũ'la] *n*

1. Flower. *Fula-fulã* flowers.

Fula-coco [fũ'fulã 'kõku] magnolia blossom (*Magnolia pumila* or *Liriodendron coco*).

Fula-figo [fũ'fulã 'figu] fragrant, banana-scented creamy-white magnolia blossom (*Liriodendron figo* or *Michelia freescata*).

Fula-freira [fũ'fulã 'frẽira] or **fulã-fresca** [fũ'fulã 'frẽska] nun's orchid (*Phaius tankervilleae*).

Fula-laranjêra [fũ'fulã laran'jẽra] orange blossom, used to decorate a bride's hair.
Fula-merênda [fũ'fulã

me'rénda] flower of the crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica* or *Lagerstroemia alba*), formerly used in household remedies.

Fula-mogarim ['fula mɔgə'riŋ] flower of the Arabian jasmine tree (*Jasminum sambac*).

Fula-mútri ['fula 'mutri] flower of the mock lemon tree (*Aglaia odorata* or *Aglaia nutre*).

Fula-papaia ['fula pa'paia] papaya flower.

Fula-pavám ['fula pa'vaŋ] acacia flower.

Fula-pêdo ['fula 'pêdu] flower in the skunk vine family (*Paederia foetida*).

Also used for somebody who appears refined but is in fact vulgar.

Fula-sapatêro ['fula sapə'téro] Chinese hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*), also called <Chinese rose >. Its name derives from its use as shoe polish to stain leather black.

Fula-unha ['fula 'uŋa] ylang-ylang (*Artaborys odoratissimus*), climbing shrub giving rise to its name.
2. Vagina.

Fula-fula ['fula 'fula] *n*
Dessert made with rice, brown sugar and almonds.

Fumâ [fu'ma] *vt*
To smoke.

Fumiga [fu'miga] *n*
Ant.

Fumigâ [fumi'ga] *vi*
To feel pins and needles.
Fumigâ pé to go to sleep (feet).

Fumo ['fumu] *n*
1. Smoke.
2. Black armband worn by men in mourning.

Fundéza [fun'deza] *n*
Depth. *syn* **Fundura**.

Fundura [fun'dura] See **Fundéza**.

Gabarolâ [gabaro'la] *vi*

To boast.

Gabarolâ onçom [gabaro'la

on'sõ] To boast of.

Gabirú [gabi'ru] *adj & n*

1. Philanderer, libertine.

2. Fickle.

Gafinhâ [gafi'na] *vt*

1. To search out, to ferret out, to find something difficult.

Undi vós já vai gafinhâ estung'a pintura? where did you uncover this painting?

2. To tickle or scratch with fingernails.

Gafinhâ ôsso di bur-bur

[gafi'na 'oso di bur'bur] used of an extremely nosy person who asks indiscrete questions.

See **Bur-bur**.**Galado** [ga'ladu] *adj*Bewitched. See **Óio galado**.**Galantaria** [galanta'ria] *n*

Foppishness, affectation.

Galante [ga'tanti] *adj*1. Strange. Weird. *Senti**galante* to feel out of place.

2. Extraordinary.

3. Extravagant.

Galinha [ga'liɲa] *adj & n*

1. Hen.

Galinha chacháu parida[ga'liɲa č̣ə'č̣əw pa'rida] Macanese dish consisting of chicked cooked with ginger, wine and saffron. It is called *chacháu parida* in view of its supposed restorative properties for women after giving birth.

2. Low life woman. Prostitute.

❖ **Galinha-choca** [ga'liɲa

'č̣əka] grumpy or raucous woman.

Gallivante [gali'vanti] *adj* (<Eng. *gallivant*)

1. Philanderer, libertine.

2. Fickle.

Galo-dôdo ['galu 'dodu] *n*

1. Flirtatious, philandering.

2. Voluble, imprudent.

G

Gamafón [gama'fɔn] *n*
Gramophone.

Gambel [gã'm'bɛl] *n* (<*M.*
gambir)

Leaf or resin from the gambiero, which used to be chewed along with betel and areca.

Gamên [gã'mɛn] See **Ganime**.

Ganchâ [gãŋ'çã] *vt*
To hook.

Gandola [gãn'dɔla] *n*

Ridged luffa (*Luffa acutangula*), long green vegetable called <*si'kuai'絲瓜*> in Chinese. It is eaten before it becomes ripe, since in its ripe form the flesh becomes fibrous and is used as a sponge for cleaning dishes. Hence it is also called *vegetable sponge* or *sponge gourd*.

Ganéro [gã'neɾo] *n* (<*C. kwani'*
關 + P. -eiro)

1. Formerly position as an intermediary in Macao's shipping trade.

2. Steward, sub-steward.

Ganim [gã'nim], **gamên** [gã'mɛn] *n* (<*C. ngan'nim'銀念*)

Fruit of the *Dracontomelum sinense*, used in savoury preserves or achar, and in sambal, as a pickle.

Ganhâ [gã'ŋã] *vi & vt*

To win. *Tem pa ganhâ* it's a winner, it's profitable. *Urá nám, pode ganhâ* it can turn a profit in a flash of an eye.

Ganta ['gãntã] *n* (<*M. gantang*)

Malay measurement of weight, formerly used in Macao.

Gantaria [gãntã'ria] *n*

Person who focuses on insignificant details, nit picker.

Garganta [gãr'gãntã] *n*

Throat.

Garganta sêco [gãr'gãntã'sɛku] to be thirsty.

Garganta largo [gãr'gãntã'laɾgu] used to describe a person who takes advantage of another.

Gargú [gãr'gu] *n* (<*L.-P. gargó*, <*Kon. gādgó & <Mar. gādgá*)

1. Vessel for holding water.
2. Tumbler made of rough clay, for drinking tea.

Garrida [gã'rɨdã] *adj & n*

1. Coquette.
2. Presumptuous.
Garridona [gã'rɨdɔnã] very coquettish.

Garridica [gã'rɨdisã] *n*

1. Poppery.
2. Flirtation.

Gato ['gãtu] *n*

(*cat*). *Gato fêmea* female cat.
❖ **Gato-manso** ['gãtu'mãnsu] deceitful, traitorous.

Gato-som-som ['gãtu soŋ'sõŋ] *n*

Sweet preserve, formerly prepared in Macao convents.

G

Gatinhâ [gãti'ŋã] *vi*
To crawl.

Gatunéro [gãtu'neɾo] *n*
Cat-thief.

Gavartâ [gãvãr'tã] *vt*

To turn upside down, turn around.
Gavartâ armário to turn the wardrobe inside out.

Gavartâ ôsso di bur-bur [gãvãr'tã'oso di bur'bur] to go over or investigate with a magnifying glass.

Gazéta [gã'zɛtã] *n*

1. Newspaper.
2. Bulletin.
❖ **Gazetêro** [gãzɛ'tɛɾo] novelette.

Gelêa [ʒɛ'lɛã] *n*

1. Calf's foot jelly.
2. Any kind of gelatine.

Gelêra [ʒɛ'lɛrã] *n*

Refrigerator. See **Friza**.

Gemada [ʒe'maða] *n*

Egg yolk, beaten with sugar.

Gente ['ʒenti] *n*People. *Gente-gente* people.

Gente fala ['ʒenti fa'la] according to public opinion.
Tem gente fala some people say.

Gente grândi ['ʒenti 'grandi] important people.

Gente bêm-fêto ['ʒenti beŋ'fetu] refined people, people of good reputation.

Genete ['ʒe'neti] *n*

Cakes made around Christmas from cornflour, eggs and butter.

Geniado [ʒeni'adu] *adj*

Irate, angry.

Gênio [ʒeniu] *n*

1. Character, nature, temperament. *Bôm gênio* good-natured.

Gênio di vilâm ['ʒeniu di vi'lan] very bad-tempered.

2. Irritation, fury.

Subi gênio [su'bi 'ʒeniu] to become irritated.

Levantâ gênio [levan'ta 'ʒeniu] to get angry.

Goelâ [gwe'la] *vi*

1. To shout.
 2. To sing loudly.

Goelâm [gwe'lan] *n*

Person who talks at the top of their voice.

Goita ['goita] *n*

Goitre.

Gomâ [gõ'ma] *vi*

To stick, apply glue.

Gondôm [gõn'dõŋ] *n* (< *M. gondong*)

1. Spot or blister.
 2. Boil.
 3. Bump, swelling.
 4. Fruit of the *arve di gondom*, weeping fig tree (*Ficus Benjamina*) common to Macao.

Gonchôm [gõŋ'gõŋ] *n* (< *M. goncang*)

To agitate, shake.

Gongôm¹ [gõŋ'gõŋ] *adj*

Stupid, idiotic.

Gongôm² [gõŋ'gõŋ] *n*

1. Twit, idiot. *Jêto di gongôm* stupid-looking.
 2. May-bug.
 3. Swelling, bump.

Gordoto [gor'dõtu] *n*

('orpulent man, cumbersome.

Gordofôna [gõrdõ'fõna] *n*

Slout woman, voluminous.

Gorogotâ [gorõgõ'ta] *vi*

1. To be at death's door.
 2. To die.

Gossô [gõ'sõ] *vi* (< *M. gosok*)

To mop, brush. *Gossô cham* to mop the floor.
 To scrub, polish.

Gossodela [gõsõ'dela] *n* (< *M. gosok*)

1. Mop.

2. Wipe.

Gôsto ['gõstu] *n*

Flavour.

❖ **Dâ gosto** [da 'gõstu] to be fodder for gossip, to yield to pleasure.

Grâm [gran] *n*Grain. *Grâm-grâm* grains, grained.

❖ **Arôz grâm-grâm** [a'ros gran'gran] badly prepared rice.

Gramâ [gra'ma] *vt*

To put up with, tolerate. *Já gramâ qui tanto* he has put up with a lot. *Nôm pôde gramâ êle* I can't stand him.

Granzeâ [granzi'a] *vt*

To please in order to gain favour.

Grassâ [gra'sa] *vt*To polish. *Grassâ bota* to polish boots.

Greta ['grɛta] *n*

Split, fissure.

Gréza ['grɛza] *n*

Church. *Corê greza* to go to several churches on Maundy Thursday.

Gritâ ['gritã] *vi*

1. To shout. *Já gritâ co iou* he shouted with me.
2. To call. *Gritâ pa vôs* to call out for you.

Grog [grɔg] *n* (< *Eng. grog*)

Alcoholic drink.

Grogomilo [grɔgo'milu] *n*

Gullet, throat.

Guardâ [gwar'dã] *vi*

To put away, hide.

❖ *Guardâ gajã* [gwar'dã'gajã]

(i) to have an affair; (ii) to have an extramarital affair.

Gudâm [gu'dãŋ] *n* (< *M. gudang*)

1. Ground floor.
2. Basement.

3. Store.
4. Shop.

Guinde ['gindi] *n*Jug. *Guinde di águ* jug of water.**Gunde** ['gundi] See **Gúni**.**Gúni** ['guni], **gunde** ['gundi] *n*(< *Mar./C. gon*)

Thick sack for storing rice or sand. Also called **saco gúni** or **saco gúndi**.

Guní [gu'ni] *vi*

To growl.

Gurunhá [guru'ɲã] *vi*

To gumble, to mumble, to complain in a low voice. *Procópio nôm têm fim di gurunhá vai*, *gurunhá vém* Procópio never stops moaning.

Hamôac [hã'm'bak] See **ambac**.**Hãm-chi-su** [hã'm'çisu] *n* (< *C.**hãm'chi'sou'* 鹹齋酥)

Sweet and savoury Chinese cake similar to biscuit.

Hãm-chói [hã'm'çoi] *n* (< *C. hãm'**chói'* 鹹菜)

Pickled vegetables.

Hãm-sãp-lou [hã'm'sãp'lo] *adj*(< *C. hãm'sab'lou'* 鹹菜佬)

Lascivious, depraved, libidinous.

Hoiã [e'ia] See **Eiã** [e'ia]**Hroi** [i'roi] *n*

Hcro.

Hrome ['õmi] *n*Man. *Home-home di hoze* men nowadays.**Hõmezarãm** [õmiza'raŋ] *n*

Hig built man.

Hõng-tau-chõc [hõŋ'tãu'çõk] *n*(< *C. hõng'tãu'çõk'* 紅豆粉)

Sweet soup prepared with beans and raw sugar.

Hõnra ['õgra] *n*

Honour.

Horta ['õta] *n*

Orchard.

Hortelãm [õte'laŋ] *n*

Mint. *Hortelãm di sopa* spearmint (*Mentha viridis*).
Hortelãm malavar lavender (*Anisochilus carnosus*).

Hotê [o'te] *n*

Hotel.

Hõze ['õzi], ['õji] *adv*

Today. *Hõze sãm domingo* it's Sunday today.

Hui [wi] *n* (< *C. wui'* 會)

1. Quota system.
2. Association.
3. System of loans in which twelve or more members are involved. They contribute a

fixed amount of money on a regular basis to create a “cake” which can then be used by the member who offers the highest rate of interest to the others.

Cabeça di hui [ka'βesa di wi] chairperson of a **hui**.

Filo-di-hui [ˈfi.lu di wi] member of a **hui**.

Humiliâ [umil'i'ã] *vt*

1. To humiliate.
2. To vex.
3. To embarrass.

Humiliaçám [umilia'sam] *n*

Humiliation.

Ía [ya] *adv*

Ía emphasizes an imminent action. *Tâ vai-íá*, I'll be right there!

Íam-chá [yãm'çã] *n* (< *C. yam*² *chã*¹ 飲茶)

(Chinese meal served between breakfast and lunchtime.

Íam-chi-cu [yãm ç'i'ku] *n* (< *C. íam*² *tsi*¹ *ku*¹ 咸菜菇)

(Chinese vegetable.

Íam chá kuai [yãm çã'kwai] *n*

(*C. yam*² *tsã*¹ *gwai*² 油炸鬼) Chinese fritter.

Íeo [i'ku] *n*

Diminutive of Teodorico or Frederico.

Íariga [i'largã] *prep*

Beside.

Íatiro [i'lotru] *pron*

They.

Íatiro-sua or *ítatiro-sa* his, her, their.

Image [i'maj] *n*

1. Image.
2. Statue.

Imbigo [im'bigu] See **Umbigo**.

Impachâ [impã'çã] *vt*

To fill. *Impachâ estômô* to eat one's fill.

Impada [im'pada], **empada**

[em'pada] *n*

Pie filled with fish or chicken and olives, at Christmas.

Impê [im'pe] See **Empê**.

Impestâ [impes'tã] *vt*

To exhale stale breath. See also **Fêde**.

Impido [im'pidu] See **Empido**.

Impinhâ [impi'na] *vt*

1. To lift up.
2. To stretch.

Impinhâ [impi'na] *vt*

To pawn.

Impostôr [ĩmpõs'tõ] *adj*

Vain, proud.

Imposturice [ĩmpõstu'risi] *n*

1. Vanity.
2. Ostentation.

Imprensâ [ĩmpren'sã] *vt*

1. To print.
2. To publish.

Incachâ [ĩnkã'çã] *vt*

1. To fit in.
2. To insert.

Incacho [ĩnkã'çõ] *n*

Diaper.

Inchí [ĩn'çi], **enchê** ['ẽn'çẽ] *vt*

To fill. *Já inchí vinho na buidm*
he filled up the wine flask.

Inchido [ĩn'çidu] *adj*

1. Full.
2. Replete

Ingulí [ĩngu'i] *vt*

To swallow, gulp. *Ingulí comê*
he gulps his food down.

Inhame [i'jami] See **nhame**.**Inovaçãm** [ĩnovã'sã] *n*

Innovation.

Insguã [ĩnsã'gwã], **inxaguã**[ĩnšã'guã] *vt*

To rinse.

❖ **Insguã vista** [ĩnsã'gwõ
'vista] (i) to enjoy looking at
some pleasing thing or person;
(ii) to have a wandering eye.

Intacã [ĩntã'kã] *vt*

To force feed, stuffing the
mouth with liquid or solids.

Intalã [ĩntã'la] *vt*

1. To entrap.
 2. To compromise, ensnare.
- Intalã na iou* he caught me out.

Intremente [ĩntre'menti] *adv* &*conj*

While. *Intremente ilôtro idã*
comê while they are eating.

Intresmentes [ĩntre'mentes] *adv*& *conj*

In the meantime.

Intrudo [ĩn'trudu] *n*

('arrival.

Intulã [ĩntu'la] *vt*

1. To pile up.
2. To stuff with food.

Inventaçãm [ĩnventa'sã] *n*

1. Invention.
2. Invented story or novelty.
3. Lie.

Iou [yõw] See **Io**.**Io** [yõ], **iou** [yõw] *pron*

1. I.
2. Me. *Dã iou* give me. *Maria*
já olã co iou Maria saw me.
Sãm sô pa iou this is just for
me. *Vêm co iou* come with me.
Iou-sua ['yõw sua] or *iou-sã*
['yõw sa] mine. *Iou-sua pai*
my father. *Iou-sua fila* my
daughter. See **Sã**.

Irmandade [ĩrman'dãdi] *n*

1. Brothers, siblings.
- Irmandade quelê unido* close
siblings.
2. Religious brotherhood.

Iscapã [iskã'pã] *vi*

To escape. *Iscapã morré* to
escape death by the skin of
one's teeth.

Iscutã [isku'tã] *vt*

To peep, see. *Jã iscutã na*
burraco di porta he snooped
through the keyhole. *Vêm*
iscutã pa iou come and see me.

Iscuta [is'kuta] *n*

1. Sly look, glance.
2. Visit. *Dã ung'a iscuta* to
visit.

Ismená [izmẽ'ra] *vi*

To do one's best.

Ismifrã [izmi'fã] *vt*

1. To use somebody else's
money.
2. To spend down to the last
cent.

Ismirado [izmi'radu] *adj*

Wizened, dried up. *Seco*
ismirado completely withered.

Ispalá [ispá'la] *vt*

1. To spread.
2. To divulge.

Ispêlo [is'pêlu] *n*

Mirror. *Nôm tēm ispêlo na casa?* don't you have a mirror at home? *Pegá ispêlo* to pick up a mirror, look in the mirror.
 ❖ *Mesa-ispêlo* ['mêza is'pêlo] dressing table.

Isquevé [iské've] *vt*

To write. *Isquevé dos regra pa iou* drop me a couple of lines.

Istrica [is'trika] See **Estrika**.**Istricâ** [is'tri'ka] See **Estrikâ**.**Isvazâ** [izvâ'za] *vt*

To empty.

Izalâ [iza'la] *vt*

To exhale.

Izizi [izi'zi] *vt*

To demand.

Já [ja] *adv*

1. Already. Used with a verb, **já** indicates that the action, usually in the past, has been completed. Placing **já** before a verb in the past tense is optional. *Lou já falâ* I spoke. *Vôs já uví?* have you heard? *Tudo já vai* they all went. *Ahín* *já vém di América* Artur has come back from America, *Chico-Chai já casâ* Chico-Chai got married, *iou já falâ* I spoke.

❖ *Já tēm-ia!* [ja 'têj ya] it's fine, I've got it! Expression used when a solution to a problem or an idea has been found.

❖ *Já olâ* [ja o'la] do you see? do you understand?

2. Repeated at the beginning of consecutive phrases, **já** means <now (this way) ... now (that)>. *Já churá, já ri* both laughing and crying.

Jaca [ˈjaka] *n* (<*Mal. chakka*)

Jack fruit (*Artocarpus integrifolia*).

Jagra [ˈjagra] *n*

Muscovado sugar, from either the palm or sugarcane, sold in caramel-coloured tablets. An important component in various Macanese desserts.

❖ *Vai comê jagra!* [vai kô mê ˈjagra] go to hell!, get lost!

Jambo [ˈjambu] *n* (<*M. &*

Sanskr. jambu)
 Rose-apple (*Syzygium jambos* *Alston Myrtaceae*).
 Yellowish tropical fruit, the size of a tangerine.

Jambúa [ˈjãmbua] *n* (<*M.*

jambua)
 Grapefruit (*Citrus decumana*).

Jambulâm [ˈjambuˈlan] *n* (<*M.*

jambulang)
 Jamun fruit (*Eugenia jambolana*) from India, the size of a black grape or olive and now rarely found in Macao. It is believed to have medicinal properties, and that its seeds can treat diabetes.

Janéro [ʃa'neɾo] *n*

January.

Jangôm [ʃaŋ'gõŋ] *n* (< *M.*)*janggong*)

1. Corn.
2. Cob.

Janota [ʃa'nɔta] *adj*

Elegant, chic.

Janotâ [ʃaŋ'ɔta] *vi*

To dress well, to be well turned-out.

Janotism [ʃano'tizmo] *n*

Elegance, great aplomb.

Jaqueta [ʃa'keta] *n*

Man's jacket.

Jenjum [ʃɛŋ'ʃiũ] *n*

Fasting.

Jêto [ʃ'jetu] *adv*

Way, manner.

Jeto qui [ʃ'jetu ki] it looks like.*Jeto qui tâ quere* it looks like she wants it.**Joaquim-Suere** [ʃoa'kim'sukɾi]*adj*

Lady-killer.

Jota [ʃ'jɔta] *n*

1. Japanese.
2. Macao's Judiciary Police Force agent.

Jóvi [ʃ'jɔvi] *adj*

Young

Juda [ʃ'juda] *n*

Judas.

Judâ [ʃu'da] *vi*To help. *Judâ ion cartâ estung'a quanto mala-mala* help me carry these suitcases.**Jugâ** [ʃu'ga] *vt*

1. To play.

❖ *Jogâ sôco* [ʃu'gâ'soku] to

- hit or punch.
2. To gamble.

Jugadera [ʃug'a'dera] *n*

Female gambler. Woman who likes to gamble.

Júlio [ʃ'juliu] *n*

July.

Júnio [ʃ'juniu] *n*

June.

Junta [ʃun'ta] *vt*To gather. *Junta rancho* (i) to form a group; (ii) to keep bad company. *Junta sapeca* to save money, be economical.**Juntado** [ʃun'tadu] *adj*

1. Joined, together.
2. Saved (in money).

Juro! [ʃ'juro] *adv*

Honestly! God's truth!

Justeza [ʃus'teza] *n*

Justness, justice.

Justo [ʃ'justu] *adj* & *adv*

1. Right, correct.
2. Precisely, rightly.

Justo pa justo [ʃ'justu pa 'justu] thoroughly.

labitâ [labi'ta], **lapitâ** [lapi'ta] *vt*

1. To speak.

Capaz labitâ he can speak well.

2. To parrot.

l'acassá [lak'a'sa] *n* (< *M. laksa*)

Vermicelli.

l'adéra [la'dera] *n*

Slope, incline. *Qui pussâ bafado subi acung'a ladéra!*

I'm quite out of breath going up that slope!

l'adinha [la'dina] *n*

1. Litany.
2. Lengthy scolding, tiresome conversation.

Uvi mai-sua ladinha to listen

to a mother's scolding.

l'adino [la'dinu] *adj*

1. Astute.
2. Smart. *Quiança ladino* quick-witted child.

l'adrâm-pinto [la'dranɣ 'pintu] *n*

Bird of prey, kind of hawk.

Ladú [la'du] *n* (< *Kon. ladu*)

Macanese dessert made at Carnival with glutinous rice, raw sugar, roast pinenuts and coconut.

❖ *Cara di ladú* ['kara di la'du] used to describe a woman who uses too much make-up, recalling the appearance of the dessert.

Lagartiâ ['lagarti'a] *vi*

To stretch; to lie down.

Lágrî ['lagri] *n*

Tears. *Lágrî cacho-cacho* to weep buckets of tears. *Lágrî di crocodilo* crocodile tears, hypocrite.

Lagrimado [lagri'madu] *adj*

Tearful, crying.

Laiá ['laya], **leia** ['leya] *n*

1. Kind, category, type. *Laiá-laiá* assorted, selection. *Tudo laiá* all kinds, all qualities.
2. Manner, mode. *Destung'a laiá* this way.

Lal'ai-fai'fai [l'ai'fai fai'fai] *adv*

Hurried or disorderly way of doing things.

Laisá [l'ai'si] *n* (< *C. lei'se* 利事)

Money, (usually a small amount), placed in a red envelope decorated with auspicious characters. Given by Chinese to relatives and friends at celebrations, especially Lunar New Year, to wish them happiness and good health.

Lám¹ [lam] *n* (< *C. lam¹* 糰)

Chinese fruit, similar to an olive and eaten either sweet or savoury.

Lám² [lan] *n*

Wool. *Tecé lam* to weave. *Bola di lam* ball of wool.

Lambicha [lam'biça] *adj*

Dishonest person.

Lambiscá [lambis'ka] *vi*

To chip, crack. *Estung'a vim*

qui lambiscado this bowl is all chipped around the rim.

Lamecado [lami'adu] *adj*

1. Dirty.
2. Muddied, muddy.

Lampião [lampi'an] *n*

Lamp, traditionally lit with kerosene or peanut oil.

Lampita [lam'pita] *adj*

Nosy, busy-body. See **Chuchumeca**.

Lanchái [lan'çai] *n* (< *C. lan⁶*

chai⁶ 欄仔)

1. Street kid.
2. Ruffian; hoodigan.

Lape ['lapi] *n* (< *M. lapis*)

Layer, covering.

Lápi-lápi ['lapi 'lapi] *adj*

1. Disintegrating.
2. Hanging.

Lapitá [lapi'ta] See **Labitá**.**Laranja pagode** [la'ra:ɲa

pá'godi] *n*

Kumquat (*Fortunella margarita*).

Largá [lar'ga] *vi*

1. To leave, abandon, go away.

Largá calcám for boys of a certain age who moved into wearing long trousers rather than shorts.

❖ *Largá verde, cacá maduro*

[lar'ga 'verdi | ka'sa ma'duru] to gain information from a slight hint.

2. To give birth.

Latagám [lata'gam] *n*

A big man.

Lau-chai [law'çai] *n* (< *C. lau³*

tsai³ 樓宅)

Mezzanine floor in a small house.

Lavadera [lava'dera] *n*

Washerwoman who would collect laundry from private houses.

Leám [li'an] *n*

Lion. *Leám na cujola* a caged lion.

Leca ['léka] *n*

Patata, the value of a patata. - *Quanto custá?* - *Barato, três léca ná-más!* - How much is it? - It's cheap, only three patatas! See **Rúfa**.

Lecenço [le'sensu] *n*

Boil, pimple.

Leia ['léya] See **Laita**.**Lencó** [lɛŋ'kɔ], **leng-kok**

[lɛŋ'kɔk] *n* (< *C. leng⁴ kok³* 菱角)

Variety of water chestnut (*Trapa bicornis*).

Leng-kok [lɛŋ'kɔk] See **Lencó**.**Leong-fan** [liɔŋ'fan] *n* (< *C.*

leong⁴ fan² 涼粉)
Chinese herb jelly made from black agar-agar.

Leongfanêro [liɔŋ'fãnerɔ] *n* (<C.

leong⁴ fan² 涼粉 + P. -ero)

Chinese diver who collects oysters from the muddy waters of Macao and cracks them open.

Lésal ['lɛza] *adj*

Excessively sensitive.

Lésa² ['lɛza] *n*

Softly.

Letrado [lɛ'tradu] *n*

1. Lawyer.
2. Educated man.
3. Poet.

Levantâ [lɛvan'tã] *vt*

To clear. *Levantâ mesa* to clear the table.

Levantâ [lɛvan'tã] *vt*

1. To get up, rise.
2. To raise.

❖ *Levantâ ira* [lɛvan'tã 'ira]

to become infuriated. *Nê-bôm buli co iou-sa pai, êle tá*

levantâ ira don't cross my

father because he is very irritated.

❖ *Levantâ fedôr* [lɛvan'tã fɛ'dɔ] *syn* *Levantâ ira*.

Lichia [li'çia] *n* (<C. *lai⁶ tsi¹ 荔枝*)

Lychee (*Litchi chinensis*).

Lichim [li'çim] *adj* (<M. *licim*)

1. Slippery.
2. Smooth. *Pêle lichim* smooth skin.

Limpado [lim'padu] *adj*

Clean.

Pobre cú limpado ['pɔbri ku lim'padu] (i) poor soul. (ii) empty pockets.

Lin-ngau [lin'ŋau] *n* (<C. *Lin⁴ ngau² 蓮藕*)

Lotus root.

Língu ['liŋgu] *n*

1. Tongue.

Língu caregado ['liŋgu kare'gadu] affected way of

speaking Portuguese, rolling

the 'r's.

Língu marado ['liŋgu ma'radu] babytalk.

Língu di prata ['liŋgu di 'prata] silver-tongued.

Língu torto ['liŋgu 'tɔrtɔ] speech defect.

2. Language.

Língua nhom ['liŋgwa'ŋɔŋ] See

Patuá.

Língua nhonha ['liŋgwa'ŋɔŋa]

See **Patuá**.

Línguarêra [liŋgwa'rera] *n*

Gossip.

Liu-liu [liu'liu] *n* & *vt* (<C. *liu² liu² 撈撈*)

1. Chinese oar.
2. Chinese rowing boat.
3. To row.

Liu-pun [liu'pun] *n* (<C. *liu⁶ pun³ 料半*)

Chinese rice wine.

Lôgo¹ ['lɔgo] *adv*

Later.

Lôgo² ['lɔgo] *adv*

Necessarily. Used with a verb, **lôgo** indicates an action in the future.

Tou lôgo vai I will go. *Vôs*

lôgo alá you will see. *Quim*

lôgo dá? who will give?

Lôgomenté [lɔgo'menti] *adv*

1. Immediately.
2. Quickly. *Justo chegâ casa, lôgomenté sai* as soon as he returned home, he went out again.

Lombo ['lombo] *n*

1. Rib.
2. Chop. *Lombo pó di bolacho* pork cutter.

Long-ngân [loŋ'ŋan] *n* (<C.

long⁴ ngân² 龍眼)

Longan fruit (*Nephelium longana*).

Lo-pac-cou [lɔpã'kou] *n* (<C. *lo⁴*

pak⁶ kou¹ 蘿蔔糕)

Turnip cake. See also

Bebinca, *bebinca-rábano*.

Lorcha [ˈlɔrça] *n*

Small Chinese rowing boat.

Lorcha grande (i) junk; (ii) sailing boat. *Lorcha-potóm* shaped like a **lorcha**. See

Potóm.

Lugá [luˈga] *vi*

To rent. *Ele já lugá um' a casa na vanda di Lilau* he rented a house in Lilau.

Lúmi [ˈlumi] *adj*

1. Lit.
2. Illuminated.

Lustro [ˈlustro] *adj*

1. Shiny.
 2. Bright.
- ❖ **Ólo lustro** [ɔlo ˈlustro] clear-eyed, lustful gaze, mischeivous eyes.

Maçám nanguim [maˈsɔŋ naŋˈkiŋ] *n*

Jujube (*Ziziphus jujuba*), called <ma^o chou² 蜜棗 > in Cantonese.

Maca [ˈmaka] *n*

1. Stretcher.
2. Ambulance.

Macao [maˈkaɔ] *n*

Monkey.

❖ **Macao imitaçám**

[maˈkaɔ imitaˈsɔŋ] mimic.

❖ **Macao vélo** [maˈkaɔ ˈvɛlu] smarty-pants.

❖ **Macao sêco** [maˈkaɔ ˈsɛku] extremely thin. There is a semantic parallel in the Cantonese <ma⁵ lau¹ kon¹ 馬騮竿 >.

Macaio [maˈkaɔ] *n*

Same as *macaense* (Macanese), somebody born in Macao. Pejorative expression used by metropolitan Portuguese to describe the Luso-Chinese descendants born in Macao. The term was

also used amongst the Macanese to mean a Macanese of low status.

Macaísta [makaˈista] See

Maquista.

Macaú-filo [mɔˈkɔw ˈfilu] *n*

Macanese, born in Macao, son of the earth.

Macaú-paio [mɔˈkɔw ˈpɔɔ] *n*

Pejorative name given to Macanese by the **tom-tom**, Macanese based in Hong Kong.

Maca-zote [mɔˈkaˈzɔti],

marcazote [mɔrkaˈzɔti] *n*
Sponge cake.

Macho fêmea [ˈmaçu ˈfemia] *n*

1. Ponce.
2. Butch woman.
3. Tomboy.

Macupa [maˈkupa] *n*

Kind of rose-apple, called <pou⁴ tou⁴ 葡萄 > in Chinese.

Maçombrado [mɑsɔm'brɑdu]*adj*

Haunted. *Mas bôm nádi vivo na acung'a casa, assi maçombrado!* 'it's better not to live in this haunted house.

Malomaria [maʔoma'ria] *n*

Sorcery, witchcraft.

Mai [mɑi] *n*

Mother. *Tudo mai-mai* all mothers.

Mai di casa ['mai di 'kaza] housekeeper, servant in charge of all domestic affairs.

Mainato [mai'natu] *n* (<*Mal.**mannattan*)

1. Chinese laundryman who takes washing in.
2. Laundry.

Mala tampipi ['mala tam'pipi] *n*(<*P. mala* + *M. tampi/tampin*)

Rattan or cane suitcase which was formerly commonly used by Macanese families.

Malau [ma'law] *n* (<*C. ma² lau¹*

馬釐)

Monkey.

Malau cón [ma'law kɔn] (i)

skinny man; (ii) *fig* slender person.

Ma-lingu [ma'lingu] *n*

Gossiper. *Vós sã bem di má lingu* what a gossiper you are.

Malinguá [maɫiŋ'gwa] *vt*

To speak ill of others. *Tudo dia malinguá* he/she spends all day tittle-tattling. *Chiquita boca-rôto qui nôn pôde má, nôn têm fim di malinguá pa tudo vândal!* Chiquita can't keep a secret, she spends her days gossiping right, left and centre.

Mal-pôsto [maɫi'pɔstu] *adj*

1. Shabby.
 2. Poorly turned-out.
- See also **Bêm**, **Bêm-pôsto**.

Mám [maj] *n*

1. Hand. *Pê-mám* hand and foot.

❖ *Mám-fichado* [maj fi'çadu] miserly, tight-fisted.

Mám fichado qui fichado

[maj fi'çadu ki fi'çadu] mean, miserly. *Êle mám fichado qui fichado, nádi gastá sapeca* he is very thrifty, he won't part with a penny.

❖ *Mám tánto* [maj'tantu] meddler.

Mám cumprido [maj kum'pridu] (i) thief; (ii) sticky-fingered, prone to stealing.

Mám di fada [maj di 'fada] nimble-fingered.

❖ *Mám pa trás* [maj pa 'tras] (i) idle-handed; (ii) *fig* leisurely, lazy person.

Pegá nám andá rua [pe'gá maj an'dá 'rua] to stroll hand in hand.

❖ *Caipê-nám* [kaipe'maj] (i) to lose one's temper; (ii) to become lost.

❖ *Mám-lárgo* [maj 'largu] generous.

❖ *Mám-macaco* [maj ma'kaaku] fidgety.

❖ *Mám-fede* [maj 'fede] somebody with a dirty mind.
2. Arm.

Mám-cuti [maj ku'ti] *n* (<*P. mão*+ *M. kuti*)

Doorknob.

Mám-di-buda [maj di 'buda] *n*

Bergamot (*Citrus bergamia*), called <*fat^o sãu² kãm¹* 佛手 #> in Chinese.

Mamá [ma'mã] *n*

Mummy, mother.

Mamá² [ma'mã] *vt*

To suckle.

Mamám [mã'maj] *n*

Parishioner of St. Anthony's parish in Macao. Also referred to as **Mamám di Sant' António**.

Mamá-sógra [ma'mã 'sɔgra] *n*

Mother-in-law. *Mamá-sogra sã mai di vós-sa siara* your mother-in-law is your wife's mother.

Mámi ['mami] *n* (<*Eng. mummy*)

Mummy, mother.

Mamún [mã'mun] *n*

Cakes made with rice flour and beaten eggs.

Mana ['mana] *n*

Older sister.

Mandante [man'danti] *n*

1. Commander.
2. Leader, instigator.

Manduco [mã'duko] *n* (<Kon.*mãndūk*)

Toad, frog.

Manejante [mane'janti] *n* (<Eng.*manager*)

Manager, director. *Más bôm trabalá-ia manejante têm aquil!* we better get to work, the boss is here!

Mangustám [mãgus'tã] *n*

Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*), originally from Malaysia.

Mangericám [mãj'ericã] *n*Basil (*Ocimum gratissimum*).**Máno** ['manu] *n*

1. Older brother.
2. Older son.

Manquentum [mãŋkɛŋ'fɔŋ],**maquinifum** [makiŋ'fɔŋ] *n*

(<C. *man*^o *keng'* *fong'* 慢惊風) Ill air that can cause certain diseases.

Maquinifum [makiŋ'fɔŋ] See**Manquentum**.**Mânta** ['manta] *n*

Shawl.

Mapeça [mã'pɛsa] *n*

1. Tasteless joke.
2. Joke. *Fazê mapeça* to play a joke.

Mapeçoso [mãpɛ'soso] *adj* & *n*

Intentionally irritating or contrary.

Maquiã [maki'ã] *vt*

To spoil a child.

Maquiãçãm [mãkia'sã] *n*

Impoliteness. *Fazê maquiãçãm* to be rude.

Maquinéta [maki'nɛta] *n*

Gasoline, used for heating water or for cooking.

Maquista [mã'kista], **macaista**[maka'ista] *n*

1. Macanese, born in Macao.
2. Macanese, Luso-Chinese descendant.
3. **Patuá**, Macao Creole.

Língu maquista Macanese Creole, to talk about the Macanese.

Maquista chapado [mã'kista čã'pãdu] pure Macanese.

Marã [mã'rã] *vt*

To anchor, to link.

Marã chiquia [mã'rã'çikia] to tie one's hair up.

Marã corda [mã'rã'korda] to tie with string.

❖ *Marã casamênto* [mã'rã kaza'mentu] (i) to arrange a marriage; (ii) to become engaged.

❖ *Marã par* [mã'rãpã] to put on a par.

Marado [mã'rãdu] *adj*

Tied up.

Cintura marado [sin'tura

mã'rãdu] corseted.

Pê marado [pɛ mã'rãdu] bound feet.

Marado? [mã'rãdu] *n*

Package.

Carrã marado [kã'r'tã mã'rãdu] to carry packages.

Marcazote [mãrka'zotɨ] See **macazote**.

Mardigota [mardi'gota] *n*

Epilepsy.

Margo ['mãrgo] *adj*

Bitter.

Margura [mar'gura] *n*

Bitterness.

Mariscã [mãris'kã] *vi*

To snack.

Maroto [mã'rotu] See **Belis****maroto**.**Más** [mãs] *adv*

More.

Más-a-más more and more. *Si*

más precisá if more is needed.

Más bôn [mas 'bõŋ] better.

Más grandi [mas 'grandi] bigger.

Masqui [mas'ki] *adv*

1. In spite of.

2. Although. *Masqui seza* although it is like that.

3. Let it be.

Mata-moça ['mata 'mõsa] *n*

Spinach.

Matâ-morê [ma'ta mõ're] *vi*

1. To make a huge effort, work oneself down to the bone.

2. To try, succeed.

Mate ['mati] *n* (< *M. mati*, < *Kon.*

mãti)

Clay, mud.

Mau [mãw] *adv*

Bad.

Mau coraçã [mãw kora'sãŋ]

person who wishes somebody ill. *Éle qui mau coraçã* he is

so bad.

Mau repente [mãw re'penti]

(i) impulsive; (ii) rash action inspired by a bad temper.

Mâz [mãz] *conj*

1. But, however.

2. Nevertheless.

Me [me] *adv*

Expletive particle expressing supplication. *Comê-me!* Go on, eat!

Mea ['mea] *n*

Stocking, sock.

Mechã [me'sã] *vi*

To gratify.

Medónha [me'dõŋa] *adj*

Awful, terrible.

Meo ['meu] *n*

1. Middle. *Na meo di rua* in the middle of the street.

2. Half. *Meo porcolana* a half-bowl. *Pataca meo* one and a half patacas.

Mercê [me'se] *n*

Thanks to.

Têm mercê [tẽm me'se] (i) he is entitled; (ii) it is worthy.

Messã [me'sã] *vt*

To threaten.

Mestê [mes'te] *v*

It's necessary, it has to be.

Nomestê or *nôm mestê*

[nomes'te] (i) should not; (ii) it's not necessary. *Nomestê réva* you shouldn't get angry.

Mestre ['mestri] *n*

Master, teacher.

Mestre-china ['mestri 'çina] Chinese healer.

Merê [me'te] *vt*

1. To put.

2. To place.

❖ *Merê fogo* [me'te 'fogo] (i) to instigate; (ii) to incite disorder.

Miaø-miao [myãw 'myãw] *n*

Meow, mewling.

❖ *Miao-miao sãm nosso gato!*

[myãw 'myãw saŋ 'noso 'gatu] he might talk, he might moan, but he's still ours!

Miçó ['miçõ] See *Missô*.

Militário [mili'tãriu] *n* (< *Eng.*

military)

Infantry soldier (term from Hong Kong).

Minap [mi'nap] *n* (< *C. min⁴ nap⁶*

棉袄)

Chinese padded jacket.

Minchi ['mĩtçi] *n*

Traditional Macanese dish made with minced pork or beef and fried with onion and other condiments.

Mim-pau [min'pãw] *n* (< *C. min⁶*

麵 + *P. pão* 包)

Bread. *Mim-pau quente-quente* warm bread, fresh out of the oven.

See also *Pãm*.

Mintói [min'toi] *adj* & *n* (< *C.*

min⁴ toi¹ 精胎)

Miserly.

Misco ['misku] *adj* & *n*

Miserly, mean.

Misquinhã [miski'ɲa] *vt*

1. To be a spendthrift.
2. To save.

Misquinho [mis'kiɲu] *adj*

1. Miserly.
2. Thrifty.

Missa-galo ['misa'galu] *n*

Midnight mass, the first Christmas mass, at midnight on the 24th of December.

cure ailments brought on by ill airs.

Mizo ['mizu] *n*

Urine.

❖ *Mizo di padre cura* ['mizu di 'padri 'kura] Very weak tea.

Mocorô [moko'ro] *n*

Soapnut (*Sapindus mukorossi*), formerly used to wash clothes.

Moca ['mɔsɔ] *n, f, moço* ['mɔso]

n m

1. African servant or slave kept formerly in wealthy houses.
2. Very young Chinese servant.

Moço ['mɔso] See **Moca**.

Mófo ['mɔfo] *n*

1. Mould.
2. Musty smell.

Megarim [mɛga'riɲ]. **mungarim**

[munga'riɲ] *n* (<*Kon./Mar. mogrén*)

Arabian jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*).

Mol-mol [mɔl'mɔl] *n*

Fine white cambric used in olden times to make women's underclothing.

Mongus [mɔɲ'gus] *adj* (<*M. mungkas*)

1. Sad.
2. Looking down.

Môno ['mɔno] *adj*

Idiot, twit.

Mordecim [morde'siɲ] *n*

1. Headache caused by unknown source.
2. Ailment causing strong headaches.
3. Indisposition. *Atacá mordecim* to suffer an indisposition.

❖ *Raspá mordecim* [ras'pá mordi'siɲ] old folk remedy for treating **mordecim**, in which the skin is scraped with a copper coin to as to bring the

blood up to the surface and make a bruise. Called <*kuar^s sa'* 刮痧> in Chinese.

Moré [mɔ're] *vi*

To die.

Morna ['mɔma] *adj*

Lukewarm, tepid. *Água morna* tepid water.

Môro ['mɔro] *n*

1. Maharatta.
- Môro-chur* ['mɔro'çur] Sikh.
2. Muslim.
3. Any person from India who is not a Christian.

Mortificâ [mortifi'ka] *n*

To sacrifice oneself.

Muchâ [mu'çã] *vi*

To wither.

Múchi ['muçí] *n*

Rice cake made from **arôz pulú** and filled with desiccated coconut, roasted beans and sesame. See **Apa, apa múchi**.

Mucho ['muč'o], **murchó**

['murčo] *adj*

Withered. *Mucho qui mucho* already withered.

Mucho como hám-chói ['muč'o 'komo ha'm'čhoi] dejected, defeated. See **Hám-chói**.

Mufiná [mu'fi'na] *vi*

To curse, bring bad luck, bode ill. *Qui-foi mufiná?* Why are you swearing? Why are you casting bad luck around?

Mufimaze [mu'fi'nazi] *n*

Bad luck, ill omen.

Mufino' [mu'fi'nu] *adj*

Troublesome, discomfiting.

Mufino? [mu'fi'nu] *n*

Miserable person, person who is a bad omen. *Vai-ná, mufino!* Go away, you waster!

Mui [mwi] *n* (<C. *mui*⁴ 梅)

Plum.

Mui cafire [mwi 'kafri] black plum, called <*hak*⁷ *mui*⁴ 黑梅>

in Chinese.

Mui garganta [mwi ga'r'ganta] kind of **mui**, also called *mui azêdo* and used for treating sore throats. Called <*sun*¹ *mui*⁴ 酸梅> in Chinese. *Vistido como docí di mui* [vis'tido 'komo 'dosi di'mwi] very natty.

Mulâ [mu'la] *vi*

To soak.

Sopa-sopa mulado

['sopa:'sopa mu'ladu] soaked through, completely drenched. ❖ *Mulâ goela* [mu'la 'gwe'la] to have a drink.

Mulé [mu'le] *n*

Woman. *Mulé-mulé* women.

Marido mulé [ma'ridu mu'le]

(i) man and wife; (ii) couple.

Mungo ['mugõ] *n* (<Kon./Mar.

muṅg, *Hindust. muṅg*)

Mung bean (*Phaseolus aureus*).

Murchó ['murčo] See **Mucho**.

Murúm [mu'ruŋ] *adj* (<M.

murong)

1. Depressed.

2. Taciturn.

3. Sad. *Cavá uví nova, já ficá murúm* he was saddened by the news.

Musiquêro [musi'kéro] *n*

Musician. See **Tuna, tuna di musiquêro**.

Muto ['mutu] *adv*

Many.

Muto tanto ['mutu 'ta'ntu] very many.

Nã¹ [na] *excl* (<*M. myah*)

Emphatic particle. *Cudi ná!*
help! *Vai racolê ná!* go away!
Vai-nã, mufino! get lost, you
idiot!

Nã² [na] *adv*

Still, yet. *Já cavã fazê liçãm*
di casa? *Nunca na, falta três*
folia have you finished your
homework yet? not yet, I still
have three pages.
Ela tâ assi chistosa na? *certo,*
iou-sa Marichai dia-a-dia tâ
mãs bunita she still looks so
pretty, doesn't she? Of course,
Marichai gets prettier by the
day.

Na¹ [na] *neg*

Negative particle that is only
used in the expression **na-mãs**.

Nã⁴ [na] *excl* (<*C. la⁴* 拿)

Here it is.

Na⁵ [na] *prep*

1. to.
2. in.

Nacê¹ [na'se] *vi*

To be born. *Quiança já nacê*
the baby was born.

Nacê² [na'se] *vt*

To give birth. *Beba já nacê*
quiança Beba had a baby.

Náchi ['naç'i] *n*

Chinese, *syn* **China**. *Quelê-*
tãnto náchi-náchi na festa
there were a lot of Chinese at
the party.

Nadã [na'dã] *vi*

To swim.

Nádi ['naði] *fut-irr neg part*

Particle expressing negative
future tense. *Êle nádi vai* he
will not go. *Nós nádi falã* we
will not say anything. *Iou sâm*
nádi vai! I am sure not going!

Nâm [naŋ] See **Nôm**.

Nairo ['najru] *n*

Japanese seaperc h
(*Lateolabrax japonicus*).

Nairo-fogo [nairu'fôgo] *n*Barramundi (*Lates calcarifer*).**Na-más** [nã'más] *adv*

1. No more.
2. Only.

Dós na-más only two.**Nancassá** [nan'ka'sa] See**Nuncassá.****Nariz** [nã'ris] *n*Nose. *Nariz chapado* flat nose.**Nariz comprido** [nã'ris

kum'pidu] somebody who can sniff out what is happening.

Nê-bôm [nê'bõj] *adv neg*

It's not good, better not. *Nê-bôm cabegudo* don't be stubborn. *Nê-bôm medo* don't be afraid.

Nele ['nêli] *n* (<*Dr. nêlu*)

1. Brown rice.
2. Rice husk.

Neto ['nêto] *n*

Grandson. *Neto-neto* grandchildren.

Nhamada [nã'mãda] *n*

Yam preserve.

Nhame ['nãmi] *n*Yam (*Dioscorea batata*).*Nhame chicú* See **Chicú.****Nhi** [ni] See **Nhim.****Nhim** [niŋ], **nhi** [ni] *n*

1. Girl.
2. Formal address for young girls, single women and lowly women of a certain age.

Nhinina [ni'nina] *n*Diminutive of **nina**.**Nhom** [noŋ] See **Nhom.****Nhônha** ['nõna] *n*

Girl, young married or single woman.

Nhonhônha abbreviated form

of *nhônha-nhônha* women, ladies.

❖ *Lingua nhônha* ['liŋgwa 'nõna] old creole of Macao.

Nhum [nuŋ], **nhom** [noŋ] *n*

Boy, young man of modest status.

Nhunhum men, gentlemen.**Nim** [niŋ] *conj*

Nor, neither.

Nina ['nina] *n*

1. Young girl, girl.
2. Single girl.

Ningum [niŋ'gij] *pron*

Nobody.

Nôm [noŋ], **nâm** [nãŋ] *adv*

Not, negative commonly used in declarative phrases in the present tense. *Ilôtro nôm têm vegônha êles* they are not ashamed.

Nôm têm nada [noŋ têm 'nãda] (i) nothing special; (ii)

it's not important; (iii) no problem; you're welcome.

Nomestê [nomes'tê] See **Mestê.****Nômi** ['noŋmi] *n*

Name.

❖ *Nômi di casa* ['noŋmi di 'kaza], or *nômi dóci* ['noŋmi'dõsi] pet name, diminutive, affectionate family name: *Ato, Búchi, Caco, Dim-dim, Chai-chai, Nano, Nini, Meno, Mimi, Nenê.*

Nono ['noŋo], **nono** ['nuŋo] *n*

Transparent, fine cotton cloth.

Novembro [no'vembru] *n*

November.

Novilêro [no'vi'lêro] See**Nuvilêro.****Nunca** ['nuŋka] *part neg*

No, negation commonly used in the past tense. *Êle nunca vêm* he never came.

Nunca-si ['nuŋkasi] never.

Ele nunca-si vêem he never came.

Nuncassá [nuŋka'sa], **nancassá**

[naŋka'sa] *vn neg*

It's not necessary. *syn*

Nomestê. *Nancassá corê* there's no need to run.

Nancassá cerimônia don't make a fuss. *Nancassá inventá* don't lie.

Nuviêro [nuvi'jéro], **noviêro**

[nɔvi'jéro] *adj*

1. Somebody who likes to spread news.

2. Troublemaker.

Ô [o] *disj*

Or. *Vôs tá uví, ô tá finzi surdo?* are you listening or pretending to be deaf.

Ôbrã [o'brã] *vi*

To defecate.

Ôbreca [o'breca] *n*

1. Host.
2. Wafer.

Ôficina [ofi'sina] *n*

1. Office.
2. Department.
3. Factory.

Ôculo [o'culo] *n*

Spectacles.

Ôlá [o'la] *vi*

1. To see. *Vôs olá!* Veja lá! Já *olá?* did you see? did you understand? *Olá bêm-fêto!* look at that!
2. To look.
Olá olá sabe [o'la o'la 'sabi] one look's enough.

Ôla [o'la] *n*

Palm leaf, used for wickerwork.

Ôlo [o'lu] *n*

1. Eye, eyes.

Ôlo batê-batê ['olu ba'tê ba'tê] to blink quickly.

Ôlo cacai ['olu ka'kai] ou *ôlo enfiado* ['olu infi'adu] cross-eyed.

Ôlo fino [olu 'finu] slit eyes.

Ôlo di gavião ['olu di gavi'ãu] lively eyes.

Ôlo sentado ['olu sen'tadu] still gaze.

❖ *Comê qui fica ôlo sentado* [kô'mê ki fi'ka 'olu sen'tadu] to overeat, to stuff oneself.

Ôlo empaticado ['olu impatu'kadu] goggly eyes.

Ôlo galado ['olu ga'ladu] somebody's whose sight has been bewitched, shining eyes.

Ôlo más grandí qui bariga ['olu maz 'grandi ki ba'riga] eyes bigger than one's belly.
2. Shoot of a plant or tree. *Ôlo*

bambú bamboo shoot. *Ôlo de figueira* banana palm shoot.

Ôlo-deco ['ôlu 'dêku] *n* (< *P. olho*

+ *de* + *cú*)

Anus.

Onçóm [õ n 'sq õ], **unçóm**

[un 'sqõ], **unçsóm** [un 'sqõ],

unsóm [un 'sqõ] *adv*

1. Alone, unaccompanied. *Êle onçóm vém* he came alone. *Já ficá onçóm* he was left alone.

2. Own, oneself. *Têm na onçóm sa casa* he is in his own home. *Sâm êle onçóm falá* he says it himself.

Onde-onde ['õndi 'õnde] *n* (< *M.*

ondeh)

Small cake made of rice flour, filled with raw sugar and coconut.

Ông [õŋ] *n* (< *C. aang* 甕)

Clay barrel.

Onte ['õnti] *adv*

Yesterday.

Onte-onte [õnti 'õnti], **antezõnie** [ante 'zõnti] *day* before yesterday

Onzeletra [õzẽ 'lẽtra] *adj*

1. Telltale.

2. Troublemaker.

Ora ['õra] *n*

1. Hour.

2. Occasion, time. *Ora-ora* occasions, times. *Desde qui ora?* for how long? *Têm ora* (i) there are times; (ii) sometimes. *Chegå ora* at the right time, when the time is right.

Orde ['õrdi] *n*

Order. *Seguí orde* to follow orders. *Orde têm na rabo* to ignore an order.

Orellha-di-rato [õ 'rêã di 'ratu] *n*

Black fungus which looks like rats' ears after cooking. called <*wan*⁴ *yr*² 雲耳> in Chinese.

Oleu [õ 'lêu] *n*

Metal instrument for prying oysters off rocks.

Oloróra [õ 'lõra] *adv*

Long ago, formerly.

Otrung'a [õ 'trũŋa] *quant*

Other, another. *Otrung'a dia* the other day. *Otrung'a vânda* the other side. *Sâm otrung'a* it's another.

Oubro [õ 'ubru], [õ 'trubu] *n*

October.

Ova d'aranha ['õva da 'ãna] *n*

Macanese cake which is hollow and very light.

Ovo-pôdre ['õvo 'põdre] *n*

"Thousand year" egg. hen's egg covered in a muddy paste and rice husks, **nele**, and preserved until it becomes black and gelatinous. Called <*pe*⁴ *tan*² 皮蛋> in Chinese.

Ovo prêto [õvo 'prêtu] *syn* **Ovo**

pôdre.

Ovo salgado [õvo sai 'gadu] *n*

Duck egg salted raw in its shell. Called <*hâm*⁴ *tân*² 咸蛋> in Chinese.

P'a [pa], **Pra** [pra] *prep*

- To.
- For. *Passá iou pa mentiroso* to take me for a liar.

P'acapiu [pəkə'piw] *n* (<C. *pak*⁹

*kap*³ *piu*¹ 白鴿票)

Chinese lottery.

P'achacha [pa'çaça] *n*

Vulva.

P'aché [pa'çé] *n*

- Parasol. *Na bássso di sôl forti amestê abri paché* under the hot sun it's necessary to use an umbrella.
- Umbrella.

P'ac-co-chôc [pə kə'çə] *n* (<C.

*pa*⁹ *ko*² *tsok*⁷ 白果粥)

Plain congee.

P'acfamista [pəkfa'nista] *n* (<C.

*pak*⁹ *fan*² 白粉 + *P. -ista*)

Drug addict (heroin or cocaine).

Paço ['pasu] *n*

Rough clay vessel; vase, basin, chamber pot.

Paço-buiám ['pasu bui'anj]

fragile rough clay pot. **Paço-dente** ['pasu 'denti] large clay bowl scored inside and used formerly by Macanese housewives to grind the shrimps for **balichám**, grate coconut, wash rice, etc.

Paga ['paga] *n*

Salary, wages. *Quelóra recebê paga* when I get paid. *Êle têm bôm paga* he has a good salary.

Pagode [pə'gədi] *n*

Chinese Buddhist temple.

Pai-avô [pai a'və] *n*

Grandfather.

Pai-cun [pai'kun] *n* (<C. *pai*⁴

*cun*² 牌館)

Gambling den.

Pai-kâm [pai'kəw] *n* (<C. *pai*⁴

*kau*² 牌九)

A kind of gambling game, similar to dominos.

Pai-mai [pa'i ma'i] *n*

1. Parents.
2. Mother and father.

Pala ['pala] *n*

1. Effort.
2. Connection. *Têm ajuda di pala forti* to be helped by an influential person.

Palancha [pa'lança] *n*

Scaffold, bamboo structure erected by Chinese builders, now less commonly used due to steel frames. *Marrá palancha* to tie or put up scaffolding.

Palangana [pa'lan'gana] *n*

Oblong dish or platter for serving food at table. *Palangana grãndi-grãndi di sôm* large platter of food.

Palãm-palãm [pa'lan pa'lan] *adv*

(<*M. palang. pelangah*)
Completely, all. *Abri janela palãm-palãm* to throw the windows wide open.

Palãngui [pa'lan'ki], **palãnguin**[pa'lan'ki] *n*

Sedan chair, formerly used in Macao, with the passenger carried in a compartment balanced between two coolies, *syn Cadêra*.

Palavrãm [pa'la'vrã] *n*

1. Obscenity. *Respondê co palavrãm* to respond by swearing.
2. Unusual word.

Palestrã [pa'les'trã] *vi*

1. To lecture.
2. To chat.

Palpã [pa'pã] *vi*

To feel. *Palpã pulso* (i) to feel a pulse; (ii) to get the measure of somebody, to feel somebody out.

Pãm [pa] *n*

1. Bread.

Pãm-di-casa [pa] di 'ka'za] very light, sweet bread, usually made at home.

❖ **Nôvo-nôvo, pãm co ovo**

['novu 'novu pa] ko 'ovo] the new brush sweeps clean.

2. Small piece of any substance.

Pancã [pa] 'ka] *n* (<*Hin. Pankha*)

Punkah, large fan made of canvas attached to the ceiling and swung by hand, no longer used given the development of electric fans and air conditioning.

Pancada [pa] 'ka] da] *n*

1. Blow, hit. *syn Cúti*.
2. Jiffy. *Ung'a pancada já fazê tudo ancusa* he did everything in a jiffy.

Pancho ['pa] 'çu] *adj* & *n*

Idiot, fool.

Pãndegã [pa] nde'gã] *vi*

To make merry, engage in boisterous festivities.

Panela [pa'ne] la] *n*

Hymen. *Tirã panela* to deflower.

Pangalhada [pa] n'ga'la] da] *n*

Commotion.

Panhã [pa'na] *vi* & *vt*

1. To get. *Panhã chapêu cubri* to grab a hat. *Já panhá subissallo* he got a fright. *Panhã carôlo qui fundâ miolo* to get a huge thwack, a big hiding.
2. To gather.
3. To hit the mark. *Já panhá* it's a strike!

Panha ['pa] na] *n*

Very fine, silky cotton made from the seeds of the silk cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*).

Pãno ['pa] nu] *n*

Cloth. Any linen or cotton cloth.

❖ *Pãno elefanti* ['pa] nu ele'fãnti] white cloth used for sheets. <Elefante> was formerly a popular brand.

❖ *Pãno-manila* ['pa] nu ma'nila] brightly striped or

checked cotton formerly manufactured in Manila.

Pantomineiro [pantomi'neɾo] *n*

Fraudster, swindler, cheat.

Papa-Cantám ['papa kan'tan] *n*

Mumps.

Papa-papa ['papa 'papa] *adj*

Soggy.

Papelazi [pape'lazi] *n*

Pile of papers.

Papel-pagode [pa'pɛl pa'godi] *n*

Very cheap absorbent paper, formerly used by poor people as toilet paper. Called <*chou*> *chi* 草紙 > in Chinese.

Papel-vento [pa'pɛl 'ventu] *n*

Very fine but strong paper used formerly by Macanese confectioners to spread out dough. Called <*sa*> *chi* 紗紙 > in Chinese.

Pápi ['papi] *n*

Daddy.

Papiã [papi'ã] *vi*

- To chat, talk.
- To speak, say. *Papiã bêni-fêto* to speak well.

Qui cuza vós tâ papiã? What are you saying?

- To speak **patuá**. *Papiã nôsso lingu* to speak our language.

Papiã vento [papi'ã 'ventu] to talk nonsense, non sequiturs.

Papiacám [papi'a'san] *n*

- Talk, conversation. *Um-cento papiacám* lots of talk.

2. To speak. *Sâm nôsso papiacám* it's our way of speaking.

See **Patuá**.

Papito [pa'pitu] *n* (<*P. palpite*)

Premonition.

Parabiça [para'bisa] *n*

- Nonsense, absurdity.
- Incoherence.

Parám [pa'ran] *n* (<*M. parang*)

Cleaver, large kitchen knife normally used in Macao.

Paramentã [paramen'tã] *vi*

To dress up, get dressed up to the nines.

Parcã [par'ka] *vi* (<*Eng. park*)

To park a vehicle.

Parcage [par'kaʒi] *n*

Parking for a vehicle.

Passquin [pas'kin] *n*

Newspaper.

Passã [pa'sã] *n*

To pass. *Passã pa dódo* to pass as crazy.

Passã vale to sign a credit note.

Passã casa [pa'sã 'kaza] to move house.

Passã fora! [pa'sã 'foɾa] go away!

Passiã [pa'siã] *vi*

Passer.

Passiã-rua [pasi'a 'rua] To go for a walk.

Pastro ['pastru] *n*

Bird. *Home di cacã pastro* bird-catcher. **Ninho di pastro** ['niɲo di 'pastɾo] (i) nest; (ii) swallow's nest, which forms the basis for bird's nest soup.

Pataca [pa'taka] *n*

Macao's currency. The pataca is divided into *avos*.

Patachoca [para'çoka] *n*

- Sluggish woman.
- Insipid person.

Pateca [pa'teka] *n*

Watermelon.

Patinga [pa'tinga] *n* (<*Kon./Mac. pãti*)

Calf (leg).

Patôco [pa'toko] *n*

- Boil.
- A bump on the head. *Já cai, sai patôco na cabeça* he fell and bumped his head.

Patoá [pa'tu'a] See **Patua**.

Patua [pa'tu'a] *n* (<Fr. *patois*)

Macao's Creole language, also called **maquista**, **língua nhom**, **língua nhônha**, and **ɸapiçám**.

Patuscada [patus'kaða] *n*

Large meal, big spread.

Pau [paw] *n*

1. Wood. *Pau sibocau* sappan-wood (*Caesalpinia sappan*).
2. Chinese measure of length, equivalent to around 36 cm.

Pauchong [paw'çõŋ] *n* (<C. *pauchong* 炮仗)

Firecracker.

Pê [pe] *n*

Feet.

❖ **Pê di piano** [pe di pi'ãnu] thick feet, like those of a piano.
Pê marado [pe ma'raðu] small feet, like those of a goat.

Pê soho [pe 'sohu] unbound feet, the opposite of **pê marado**.

Pedente [pe'denti] *adj*

Annoying, insistent (begging).

Pedi [pe'di] *vt*

To ask. *Pedi sapeca pa caixa* to ask for a tip.

Pedi entrada [pe'di in'tɾada] to request permission from a girlfriend's parents to visit her at home.

Pêdo [pe'du] *n*

Fart.

Pêdo-di-Adám ['pe'du di a'dã] *n*

Youngest child, kid, scamp.

Pedra-tafú ['pedra ta'fu] *n*

Kind of chalk powder that is used in preparing **taufú**.

Pedrumme [pe'drumi] *n*

Alum, formerly used in home remedies, especially for headaches.

Pegá [pe'gã] *vt*

To hold. *Pegá sono* to nod off, fall asleep.

Pegá mão andá [pe'gã mãŋ an'dã] to walk hand in hand.

Pêle ['pe'li] *n*

Skin.

❖ **Pêle-fino** ['pe'li 'finu] used to describe a hypersensitive or touchy person.

❖ **Pêle-grôssô** ['pe'li 'grôso] somebody who is thick-skinned, shameless.

Pê-mám [pe'mã] See **mám**, **cai**

pê-mám.

Pendurá [pendu'ra] *vt*

To hang.

❖ **Pendurá tacho** [pendu'ra 'taçõ] to have not enough money to buy food.

❖ **Pendurá quinzana na**

prêgo [pendu'ra kin'zana na 'pregu] to pawn the clothes off one's back.

Penicã [pini'ka] *vi*

To excel.

Pensám [pen'sã] *n*

1. Worry, care. *Ion qui pensám* I was very worried. *Nunca assi pensám* don't worry.

2. Retirement pension. *Ele tá comê pensám* he's retired, drawing his pension.
3. Small hotel.

Perada [pe'raða] *n*

Hard throw of a ball. *Já levá ung'a perada na cara qui ficá vanguardo* the ball hit him so hard in the face that he fainted.

Perdê [per'de] *vt*

To lose.

Perdê chuvi [per'de 'çuvi] to have diarrhoea.

Perna ['pe'na] *n*

Upper part of the leg.
Perna grande ['pe'na 'grandi] thigh.

❖ **Perna azêdo** ['pe'na a'zedu] used when (i) the leg muscles ache; (ii) the legs are weak.

Perto ['pɛrtu] *adv*

1. Near, next. *Perto di Macau* near Macao. *Perto-perto* very near.
2. Almost. *Perto fêto* almost done.

Pesépio [pi'zɛpiu] *n*

Nativity scene.

Pêscu ['pɛsku] *n*

Peach. *Arve di pêscu* peach tree.

Pê solto [pɛ 'sɔltu] See **Pê**,

Chipim.

Pêssa ['pɛsa] *adv*

Quickly. *Pêssa vai* go quickly. *Pêssa-pêssa* ['pɛsa 'pɛsa] in a hurry.

Pêsse ['pɛsɛ], **pêxe** ['pɛsɛɕ] *n*

Fish. *Pêsse-cucius* steamed fish. *Pêsse-cabus* small fish commonly found at the riverbank, possible goby (*Gobioides*).

Petoral [pɛtɔ'rɔ] *adj*

Decongestant, for the chest or lungs.

Pichote [pi'çɔti], [pi'ʃɔti] *adj*

& *n*

1. Small, short person.
2. Brat, scamp, kid.

Pico ['piku] *n*

Picul, weight equivalent to 100 catties. See **Cate**.

Pilâ [pi'la] *vt*

1. To pound with a pestle.
2. To massage using a fist pounding lightly on the back like a pestle. *Pilâ costa* to massage in this manner.

Pilâm [pi'lan] *n*

Pestle.

Pilizâ [pili'zã] *vt*

1. To question, dispute, fight.
2. To become angry.

Pilizaina [pili'zaina] *n*

Major argument. *Grândi*

pilizaina na casa domestic

strife.

Pilizâm [pili'zan] *n*

Quarrelsome, rowdy.

Pilizóna [pili'zona] *n*

Row, commotion.

Pilólo [pilo'lo] *n*

Penis. *syn* **Pirilau**.

Pimpâm [pim'pan] *n*

Boaster, braggart.

Pinchá [pin'çã] *vt*

1. To fling, throw. *Pinchá ion na un'g'a canto* he threw me into a corner. *Pinchá fora* to throw away.
2. To squander.

Pingal ['pinga] *n*

Drop (of liquid).

Pinga? ['pinga] *n* (< *M. punggah*)

1. Rod for carrying sedan chair, balanced on the shoulders.

2. Rod for carrying a coffin.

3. Bamboo rod that Chinese workers and traders use to hang their tools or wares.
4. Portion of water that

Chinese water-carriers used to carry in two tins hanging from the **pinga**.

Pingâ [piŋ'gã] *vi*

To drip. *Pingâ-pingâ* aos pingos.

❖ *Pingâ babo* [piŋ'gã 'bãbu] to be overcome with envy.

Pintura [pin'tura] *n*

1. Print, picture.
2. Picture on playing cards.
3. Photograph. *Tirã pintura* to take a photograph.
4. Film. *Olã pintura* to watch a film.

Piô [pi'ɔ] *adj*

Worse. *Piô qui êle, nunca olã* I've never seen anything worse than him.

Pipis [pi'pis] *n* (< *M. pipis*)

Kind of cake mentioned in 19th century folk songs.

Piquinino [piki'ninu] *adj*

Small, very small.

Piqui-piqui ['piki'piki] *n*

1. Polka dots. *Saia di pano piqui-piqui* polka dot skirt. *Sai sarampo, fica cara inchido di piqui-piqui* he caught measles and his face was covered with spots.
2. Splashes. *Já saltâ piqui-piqui di terra na rôpa* her dress was splashed with mud.

Pirilau [piri'laqu] *n*

Penis.

Pisco ['pisku] *adj*

Cross-eyed.

Pisente [pi'zenti] *n*

Present, gift.

Pisidênte [pizi'denti] *n*

President.

Pispóti [pis'poti] *n*

Chamber-pot, spittoon.

Pitâ [pi'ta] *vi*

To escape, flee. *Pitâ aula* to sneak away from class.

Pitada [pi'tada] *n*

Escapade, flight.

Pití-potóe [pi'ti pò'tók] *adj & n*

1. Timid, fearful. *Vós qui arviro, fazê ion pití-potóe* you're left me in a real pickle, you scamp.
2. Weaking, person who falls sick easily.

Pitis [pi'tis] *n*

Very little, just a bit.

Pitsquêra [pitis'kera] *n*

Delicacy.

Pivête [pi'veti] *n*

Joss stick burned by Chinese at prayer. *Pivête cera* wax incense.

Pô! [pò] See **Póssai**, **Pôfai**

Pô-brânco [pò'braŋku] *n*

1. Heroine.
2. Cocaine.
(*Cfr. C. pak² fan² 白粉*)

Pô bre-lim pado ['pò bri

lim'padu], **pobre-cú-limpado** ['pòbri ku lim'padu] *n*
Poor person, a nobody.

Pochopóe [pòçò'pòk] *n*

(Onomatopoeic word. Noise when somebody falls.

Pôfai! ['pòfai], **Pô!** [pò] *interj*

Expression of disappointment, disillusion.

Pomo ['pòmo] *n*

Apple.

Póng-chân ['pòŋ çân] *vt* (< *C.*

pong¹ chan³ 幫襯)
To give business, be a customer.

Pontâ [pònta] *vt*

1. To aim.
2. To hit.

Pontapé [ponta'pé] *n*

To kick.

Já dá ung'a pontapé na siara

[Ja da 'unga ponta'pé na 'sɨara]
fig he left his wife.

Pónti ['pònti] *n*

Bridge.

Pônto ['pòntu] *n*

Tenth part of a Chinese inch, the units into which the Chinese foot is divided. See also **Pau**.

Pônto-sorte ['pòntu 'sòrti] *n*

A Chinese martial art.

Popâ [pò'pâ] *vt*

To save, economise.

Porcelana [porse'lanana],

porcolana [porso'lanana] *n*

Ceramic bowl. *Já comê dôs porcelana di arôz* he ate two bowls of rice.

See also **Vun**.

Porco [ˈpɔɾku] *n*

1. Pig.
2. Pork.

Porco balichâm tamarinho

[ˈpɔɾku baliˈçãŋ tamaˈɾiɲu]
Macanese dish prepared with
pork, tamarind and the
traditional dried shrimp paste,
balichâm.

Porco chau-chau parida

tamarinho [ˈpɔɾku çãw çãw
paˈɾida] special pork stew
served to woman after giving
birth.

Porquêro [poɾˈkɛɾu] *n*

Pig farmer.

Porta [ˈpɔɾta] *n*

Door.

Porta-casa [ˈpɔɾta ˈkaza] door

to the street, front door.

Porta-trás [ˈpɔɾta tɾas] back
door.

Portuguesado [poɾtuʒeˈzadu] *adj*

Portuguese-style. **Falã**
portuguesado to speak

(Portuguese) in the Portuguese

way, and not in the **patuá**
style.

See **Torã português**.

Póssal [ˈpɔsa], **Pô!** [pɔ] *interj*

Phew! An expression of relief

Postã [pɔsˈtã] *vt* (< *Eng. post*)

To send a letter.

Potóm [pɔˈtɔm] See **Lorchã**

potóm.

Pramicedo [pɾamiˈsɛdu] *adv*

Early in the morning.

Pramor di [pɾaˈmɔ di] *adv & conj*

Because of. **Pramor di nosso**
pecado because of our sins.

Prêgo [ˈpɾegu] *n*

Pawnshop.

Chapã prêgo [çãˈpã ˈpɾegu] to
pawn.

Prendê [pɾenˈdɛ] *vt*

1. To arrest. **Puliça prendê êle**
the policeman arrested him.

2. To learn. **Maria tá prendê**

cuzinhã Maria is learning to
cook.

Presiãna [pɾesiˈãna] *n*

Window blinds.

Prestada [pɾesˈtada] *adj*

Talented girl or woman,
skilled at housework.

Priçuntã [pɾiçunˈtã] *vt*

To ask.

Provetã [pɾoveˈtã] *vt*

To profit, take advantage of,
make good use of.

Puñs! [ˈpuñs] *interj*

See **Pofai**

Puliça [puˈlisa] *n*

Policeman.

Puliça-môro [puˈlisa ˈmɔɾu]
Indian soldier formerly

recruited from Goa, Damão
and Diu to serve in Macao's
police force.

Puliça pau [puˈlisa pãw]

policeman (who used to carry
a wooden truncheon).

See also **Chanquém**.

Pulú [puˈlu] *n* (< *M. pulur*)

Glutinous rice.

Pum [pu] *n*

Fart.

Pussã [puˈsã] *vt*

To pull.

Pussã âncora subí bafado
[puˈsã aŋˈkɔɾa suˈbi baˈfãdu]
to lift anchor.

Pussã bafado [puˈsã baˈfãdu]

(i) to pant; (ii) tired, out of
breath.

Pussã beço [puˈsã ˈbɛːsu] to
show displeasure, turning
down one's mouth.

Pussã careta [puˈsã kaˈɾɛta] to

pull a rickshaw.

Pussã comprido [puˈsã
kumˈpɾidu] to prolong, extend.

Pussã ôlo [puˈsã ˈɔlu] to attract
attention.

Quachí [kwa'çi] *n* (<C. *kuā' chí*
瓜籽)
Seeds, watermelon seeds.

Qualung'a [kwa'luŋa] *pro*
interrog
Which.

Quarenta [kwa'renta] *num*
Forty. *Quarenta-fora* forty
odd.

Quarentóra [kwaren'tora] *n*
Revelry, Carnival.

Quartinho-banho [kwar'tiŋu
'banu] *n*
Bathroom.

Quebrã [kɛ'brã] *vt*
To break, split.
Quebrã cabeça [kɛ'brã
ka'bɛsa] (i) to dwell on
something; (ii) to try to solve
a problem.

Quebrã sono [kɛ'brã'sonu] (i)
to disturb (somebody's) sleep;
(ii) to wake up.

Quecido [kɛ'sidɔ], **crecido**
[kre'sidu] *adj*
Grown up, developed.

Queique [keik] *n* (<*Eng. cake*)
Large, heavy spiced fruit cake
soaked in brandy, usually
served at Christmas and in
general at all important
Macanese parties.

Quelê¹ [kɛ'le] *adj & pron*
1. Which.
2. That.

Quelê² [kɛ'le] *det & pro*
Any.

Quelê-môdo [kɛ'le'modo] *adv*
1. How, in what way. *Quelê-
môdo logo têm* how will there
be. *Quelê-môdo pôde falã* how
can it be said.
2. Anyhow. *Quelê-môdo
tamêm sãm assi* any way is the
same.

Quelê tanto [kɛ'le'tantu] *adv*
1. Any amount. *Quelê tanto*

tamém iou lôgo comprã I will buy however much there is.
 2. Large quantity, a lot. *Quelê tanto gente já vêm* a lot of people came.

Quelóra [kɛ'lorã] *adv temp*

When, the moment when.
Quelóra largã iou vêm fora when you brought me into this world.

Quelóra iou já cai the instant I fell.

Quémbra ['kɛmbra] *n*

Camp.

Quentã [kɛn'tã] *vt*

To warm, heat. *Quentã comida* to warm up food.

Querê [kɛ're] *vt*

- To want. *Qui-cuza vós querê?* what do you want?
- To love. *Iou muito querê pa vós* I love you deeply.
- To desire. *Sãm quim querê?* who wants it?

Quêro ['kɛro] Decrealisation, hyper-correction of the verb **querê**. Found in negative and interrogative phrases. *Êle nôm-quêro vai*, he does not want to go. *Vós quêro nôm-quêro comprã?* to you want to buy or not?

Qui [ki] *pron*

What, which.

Qui cuza? [ki 'kuza] what, what's that?

Qui laia [ki 'laja] how, in what way?

Qui nova? ['ki 'nova] how are you? what's new?

Qui pôde! ['ki 'pode] to be able. *Vós qui pôde* how can you!

Qui sabe! [ki 'sã bi] how should I know! who knows!

Qui-di ['kidi] where.

Qui-foi? [ki'foi] why?

Qui aqui, qui ali [ki a'ki ki a'li] either here or there.

Quiada [ki'ãda] *n*

Maid.

Quiança [ki'ãnsã] *n*
 Child. *Quiança-quiança* children.

Quim [kiŋ] *pron*

Who. *Sãm quim?* who is it?
Sãm di quim? whose is it?
Quim já vêm? who came?

Quimã [ki'mã] *vt*

- To burn.
- To squander. *Quimã sapeca* to waste money unnecessarily.

Quimãm [ki'mãŋ] *n* (< *J. kimono*)

Traditional Chinese lady's silk tunic.

Quinzêna [kin'zɛnã], [kiŋ'zɛnã] *n*

Man's coat.

Quirwãbm [kiɾu'biŋ] *n*

- Cherub.
- Spoiled child, doted on by the family.

Quivichi-quiváchi [ki'viçi'ki'vaçi] *adj*

ki'vaçi] *adj*

Babbling, unintelligible speech, tripping over one's words.

Itubãm [ɾɐˈbãj] *n*

(Chinese man with queue, or pigtail (as seen in former days).

2. To drag somebody to go

somewhere. *Já rabichá ion sa juntado* you've already bent my ear to go with you.

Ituba-raba [ˈɾɐba ˈɾɐba] *adj*

1. Common, rough. *Gente raba-raba* common people.

Rabicho [ɾɐˈbʃu] *n*

Long braid that Chinese girls used to wear.

2. Poor quality. *Breda raba-raba* poor quality mix of

vegetables.

Rabiosoque [ɾɐbiˈoski] *n*

Behind, buttocks.

3. Worthless.

Itabéca [ɾaˈbɛka] *n*

Fiddle, violin.

Rabiscã [ɾabisˈka] *vt*

To scribble, write.

Itabiã [ɾabiˈa] *vt*

To squint at, take a sideways glance.

Rabita [ɾaˈbita] *n*

Young Chinese girls with braided hair.

Rabiadela [ɾɐbiaˈdɛla] *n*

Glimpse, glance.

Rabo-barata [ˈɾabu baˈrata] *n*

Dress coat, tails (Lit:

<cockroach tail> *syn*)

Rabiçã [ɾabiˈka] *vt*

To put on heavy make-up. See also **Bacarã**.

Tagalãm.**Rabo** [ˈɾabu] *n*

Turnip.

Rabichã [ɾabiˈça] *vt*

1. To drag or pull somebody by the hair.

Rabo-chapô [ˈɾabu çãˈpõ]

pickled turnip.

Rabucénga [rabu'sɛŋga],

rabucéng'a [rabu'sɛŋa] *n*

1. Trifle, something inexpensive.
2. Bagatelle.
3. Various things.

Rabucéng'a [rabu'sɛŋa] See

Rabucénga.

Rabujâ [rabu'jâ] *vi & vt*

To scold, grumble.

Rabujento [rabu'jɛntu] *n*

Grumpy person, somebody who is always scolding.

Rafundi [rafun'di] *n*

1. To put. *Iou nôm sabe úndi já rafundi iou-sua ôclo* I don't know where I put my glasses.
2. To hide. *Úndi ilôtro dôs já vai rafundi?* where did the pair of them hide?
3. To get lost. *Vai rafundi!* go on, get lost!

Rafêro [ra'fɛro] *adj*

1. Clumsy.

2. Useless.
3. Failure.

Ragacâ [ragã'sã] *vt*

To roll up, pull up. *Ragacâ mângã* to roll up one's sleeves, *Ragacâ saia, corê* to hoist up one's skirt and run.

Raganhado [ragã'ŋãdo] *adj*

Griming.

Ramatâ [ra'mã'tã] *vt* (< *P. renatar*)

To finish, conclude, end. *Fazê ramatã* to finish something off, complete something. *Ramatã vôs-sua estória* finish up your story.

Comê ramatã [kõ'mɛ'ra'mã'tã] to eat everything.

Ramatã? [ra'mã'tã] *adv*

Also. *Jã cunvidã iou ramatã* he ended up inviting me as well.

Ramêde [ra'mɛdɛ] *n*

1. Remedy, solution.
 2. Fear, fight.
- Qui ramêde!* what can we do!

Ramela [ra'mɛla] *n*

(jummy secretion from the eye.

Ramelado [ra'mɛ'ladu] bleary.

Ôlo ramelado bleary eyes.

Ramendã [ra'mɛn'dã] *vt*

To seem (as if). *Êle ramendã lá revva* he seemed angry.

Ramendã? [ra'mɛn'dã] *adv*

Similar, just like. *Ramendã ungg'a porco* like a pig. *Ramendã china-china* just like the Chinese.

Rancã [ran'kã] *vt*

To snatch. *Jã rancã di iou sua mãn* it was snatched from my hands. *Vento di tufãm já rancã estung'a arvve* the typhoon uprooted this tree.
❖ *Rancã ôlo* [ran'kã 'õlu] to stare fearfully.

Râncho [ra'ŋçũ] *n*

1. Soldier's mess.
2. Group. *Juntã râncho* to get together and form a group.

Rapaz-di-Dios [ra'pas di 'diõs] *n*

Expression of affection for boys.

Rapicã [ra'pi'kã] *vt*

To toll a bell.

Raspã [ras'pã] *vt*

To scrape.

Raspã lacho [ras'pã 'laçu] to scrape out the dish.

❖ *Raspã tripa* [ras'pã 'tripã] to try one last time for a child.

Raspiãti [ras'pi'ati] *n*

1. Pauper, poor but pretentious.
2. Poorly dressed.

Rato-di-sacristia ['ra tu di sakris'tia] *adj & n*

Pious church-goer. *syn* **Biato-láp-chôk, bate-pêto.**

Ravirã [ra'vi'ra] *vt*

1. To turn round.
2. To run from one end to another.
3. To turn. *Ravirã cabêça* to turn one's head.

R

❖ **Comê qui raviná** [kõ'mê ki rãv'i'ra] to stuff oneself.

Ravirado [rãv'i'radu] *adj*

1. Turned upside down.
2. Stretched, extended. *Torrio-ravirado* stretched out.

Rê [rê] *n*

King. *Rê di festa* king of the party. *Têm rê na bariga, nôm pôde intrá ung'a fujã* he who has a king in his stomach cannot make way for a bean, used to describe an arrogant person.
 ❖ **Rê-di-bôlo** [rê di 'bõlõ] spoil child, rude child.
 ❖ **Rê na bariga** [rê na bã'rigã] boaster, cocky person, smob.

Recetã [rê'sê'tã] *vt*

To prescribe medicine.

Regra ['rêgra] *n*

1. Line of writing. *Rabiscã das regra* to write a couple of lines.
2. Rule, law, norm.

Remã [rê'mã] *vt*

1. To row.
2. To pick away at food with no appetite.

Renã [rê'nã] *vt*

To think, imagine. *Renã maldade* to think of doing harm. *Sentã na casa, renã ancuzã triste* to stay at home thinking of sad things.

Repente [rê'pênti] *n*

Rush of bad temper.

Repimrado [rêpim'padu] *adj*

1. Comfortably settled.
2. Pampered.

Reportã [rêpõ'r'tã] *vt* (<Eng.

report)
 To report, denounce.

Respondência [rêspõn'dênsiã] *n*

Interest, yield. *Su sapeca têm respondência* your money yields interest.

Reva ['rêva] *adj & vt*

Angry, annoyed. *Nê-bôm revã*

don't get angry. *Pai tá revã*

father is angry.

Ri [ri] *vi*

To laugh. *Ri qui istripã* to split one's sides laughing.

Ri qui raganhá to laugh one's head off.

Ri cacada to roar with laughter. *Nê-bôm fazê tou ri* don't make me laugh.

Risca ['riskã] *n*

Stripe.

1. Row. *Risca di trás* back row.

2. Line.

3. Striped. *Rõpa risca-risca* striped clothes.

Riscã [ris'kã] *vt*

1. To draw, mark.
2. To try one's luck in gambling.

Riva ['riva] *n*

Top.

Riva² ['riva] *prep*

On top, above.

R

Rollã [rõ'la] *n*

1. To roll.
2. To roll up, to turn.
3. To mix.

Rompãnte [rom'pãnti] *adj*

Proud, arrogant.

Roncã [rõj'kã] *vi*

To snore.

Rõnça-rõnça ['rõnsã 'rõnsã] *vi*

1. Coming and going at a leisurely pace.
2. To drag.
3. To wander, stroll.

Rondade [ron'dãdi] *n*

Malice.

Rondãnte [ron'dãnti] *n*

1. Police patrol.
2. Policeman on duty at the police station.

Rõpa ['rõpa] *n*

1. Clothing. *Levã rõpa-rõpa pa mainato* to take the washing to the laundry.
2. Dress.

R

S

❖ **Rôpa qui sai di bóca di cam**
[ˈrɔpa ki sai di ˈbɔka di kam]
wrinkled dress.

3. Suit.

Rósca-doci [ˈrɔska ˈdɔsi] *n*

Sweet bread in the form of a ring.

Rósca-melua [ˈrɔska meˈlua] *n*
Crescent-shaped sweet bread.

Rota [ˈrɔta] *n* (< *M. rotang*)

1. Rattan, flexible cane for making walking sticks and canes.
2. Rattan walking stick.
3. Rattan cane.

Rotada [rɔˈtada] *n*

A caning.

Ruçá [ruˈsá] *vt*

1. To scrub.
2. To scratch. *Ruçá na parede* to scratch against the wall.
3. To rub in medicine. *Ruçá quembra* to rub in medicine to cure cramp.

Rufá [ruˈfá] *vt*

To eat with enjoyment.

Rúfa [ˈrufa] *n*

Pataca; value in money. *Dez rufa di van-tân ten patacas of* dumplings <vanˈtânˈ 銅銀飽 or 云吞>.

Rumâ [ruˈmâ] *vt*

To tidy up. *Ruma livro na armário*, tidy up the bookshelves.

Rutiá [ruˈtjá] *vt*

To beat with a cane. *Pegá róiá rutiá di bêm* to grab a cane and administer it effectively.

Saˈl [sa], sua [ˈsua], su [su] *pron*

(General possessive pronoun, functioning much as the English <'s>: *lou-sa filio* my child. *Ilôtro-sa casa* their home.)

Saˈ [sa] *adv*

Expletive particle expressing confirmation or explanation.

Sâm diabo? **Nunca, Sâm**

tacho-sa!, is it **diabo**? No, it's **tacho**.

Sá [sa] See **Sabe**.

Sabe [ˈsabi], **sá** [sa] *vt*

To know. *Cuza vós sabe?* what do you know? *Nôs sabe têm na úndi* we know where it is. *Qui sabe!* how should I know! *lou nôm sá sâm quim* I don't know who it is.

Sabichám [sabiˈçam] *n*

Know-all.

Sabola [saˈbɔla] *n*

Onion.

Saco-gúnde [ˈsáku ˈgundi] *n*

Empty rice sack used for wiping feet or as a door-mat.

Safu [ˈsáfu] *adj*

Safe.

Saguám [sáˈgwan] *n*

Atrium, open courtyard inside a house.

Saguáti [sáˈgwati] *adv* (< *Hin./*

Per.saughāt)

Free.

Sai [sai] *vi*

To go out. *Quitada já sai*, the maid isn't working here any more. *Sai di quim?* who does he/she look like? *Cedo-cedo sai di casa* he/she left home very young.

Sai bafu [sai ˈbafu] to speak, begin to speak. *Nê-bôm sai bafu!* don't say anything!

Saia [ˈsáia] *n*

Skirt, petticoat.

Saia-dentro [sajá 'dentru] *la-*
dy's combinations.

Saia-curtim [sajá ku'tanj] *pet-*
ticoat and canisole.

Saia froco-froco ['sajá 'froko
'froko] *pleated skirt.*

Saiám [say'anj] *adv* (< *M. sayang*)

1. What a pity. *Saiám vós nôm pôde vêrn what a pity you can't come.*

2. Nostalgia. *Churá saiám Macau* to weep from missing Macao.

Saicó¹ [say'koj] *n* (< *C. sai³ ko³* 細
側)

1. Lad, urchin.
2. Message-boy working in an office, young gopher.
3. Scullion.

Saicó² [say'koj] *adj* (< *C. sai³ ko³*
細側)

Small.

Saióng [sai'õj] *n* (< *C. sai'yêng⁴*
西洋)

Portugal (*Lit.* < Western Ocean>).

Salcioso [salsi'õsu] *adj*

Somebody who lisps.

Sâm [sanj] *v pred*

To be. *Iou sâm Macau-flo* I am from Macao.

Vós sâm quim? who are you?

Sâm divera it's true. *Macau sâm assi* that's how it is in

Macao. *Nós sâm gente bêrn-fêto* we're serious people.

Hôvro sâm aringüera they are tittle-tattlers.

Sâm nunca? [sanj 'nujka] *Lit.*

isn't it? a question looking for confirmation, used at the end of an affirmative phrase. *Êle divera carajoso, sâm nunca?* he's really brave, isn't he?

Samatra [sa'matra] *n*

Torrential downpour coinciding with a typhoon, leading to floods. Also called **samatrada**, or **águ di samatra**.

Samatrada [sama'trada] See

Samatra.

Sambal [sam'ba l] *n* (< *M.*

sambal)

(Hutney made with mango, loquat, custard apple, onions and condiments served with some Macanese dishes.

Sâm-lan-ché [sam lan'çé] *n* (< *C.*

sam'lon'che¹ 三輪車)

Tricycle (*Lit.* < three wheel car>), vehicle that originated in Malaysia and replaced the rickshaw in the late 1950s.

Sampán [sam'pán] *n* (< *C. san¹*

pan¹ 舢板)

Small Chinese rowing boat.

San-chi-pai [san çí'pai] *n* (< *C.*

san'ju² pai³ 神主牌)

Rectangular wooden plaque placed on a Chinese altar and bearing the name and place of birth of a deceased person.

Sanco ['sajku] *n* (< *M. sangku*)

Metal or ceramic bowl used as a spittoon or rubbish bin.

Sandé [san'dé] *vt*

To light. *Sandé candia* to switch on a light. *Sandé véla* to light a candle. *Sandé fogo* to kindle a fire. *Sandé churrito* to light a cigar.

San Ma Lu [san má lu] *n* (< *C.*

san¹ ma² lou⁶ 新馬路)

Almeida Ribeiro Avenue in Macao, *Lit.* < new avenue >. Chinese name for the avenue, opened up following an urban overhaul in the early 20th century.

Sansám [san'sanj] *n*

Samson, strong man. *Forri ramendá sansám* as strong as Samson.

Santám [san'tanj] *n* (< *M. santan*)

Coconut milk, used in various Macanese sweetmeats.

Santo ['santu] *n*

Image or statuette of a saint.

Sapám [sa'panj] *n* (< *M. sapang*)

Used in the expression **pau-**

sapám or sappanwood
(*Caesalpinia sappan*) a
chestnut red hard wood also
called **paú-brasil**.

Sapeca [sa'pɛka] *n*

1. Round copper coin, alloyed with tin or lead, with a square hole in the centre. Formerly used in China.
2. Money. *Iou nôm tēm sapeca*
I have no cash. *Éle tēm tanto sapeca* he has a lot of money.
Sapeca fêmea [sa'pɛka
'femia] easy money, money
gained dishonestly.

Sarabanda [sara'banda] *n*

Telling off, warning. *Já panhá sarabanda* he got a telling off.

Saraça [sa'raça] *n* (<*M. sarasah*)

Colourful veil or mantilla with a printed design formerly worn by more ordinary Macanese women. Upper class women used a **dó**.

Saraçám [sara'saŋ] *n*

Mist.

Sarado [sa'raðu] *adj*

Half-open. *Porta sarado* door ajar.

Juíço sarado ['juizu sa'raðu] narrow or miserly view of things.

Sarai-marai [sa'rai ma'rai] *adj*

(<*M. serai*)
Repetitive. Usually used to describe older people.

Sarambau [saram'baʷ] *n* (<*M. selambau*)

Fishing apparatus, with a net stretched between four bamboo rods, and formerly used along the sea wall. Called <*ngau' châng'* 撈罾> in Chinese.

Sarangông [sarang'gõŋ] *n* (<*M. sarang*)

Paper kite. *Largá sarangông* (i) to fly paper kites; (ii) to play with paper kites.

❖ *Rabo di sarangông* ['rabu di sarang'gõŋ] used to describe somebody who follows others; committee.

Sarâm-murúm [sa'raj mu'ruŋ]

adj (<*M. sarang + morong*)
Dishevelled. *Cabelo sarâm-murâm* tousled, uncombed hair.

Sarâm-surave [saran su'raʷi] *n*

(<*M. sarang + serabai*)
Kind of Macanese cake.

Sarâ-sarú [sa'ra sa'ru] *adj* & *n*

Somebody who drags his feet.

Sarneá [sarne'ã] *vt*

To bother, annoy. *Passá fora, na! Né-bôm sarneá iou* get lost, don't bother me!
❖ *Sarna pa caçá* ['sarra pa ku'sã] troubles.

Salta-balada ['sãlta ba'lãda] *adj*

Tomboy, very active.

Savân [sa'vãŋ] *n* (<*M. sawan*)

1. Ailment caused by foul air, bad smells (for instance, of a dead rat, dirty drain, corpse),

view of anything unpleasant, frightening, producing general malaise, loss of appetite, or a jinx.
2. According to tradition in Macao, the pernicious effect of ill airs on cakes and other baking which fails to rise, especially when a pregnant or menstruating woman is nearby.

Savanado [sava'ndu] *adj*

Under the influence of **savân**.
See also **Vantú**.

Seclo ['sɛklu] *n*

Century.
❖ *Seclo seclórum* ['sɛklu se'klõrum] (i) for a long time, for all eternity; (ii) something very old.

Sêco ['sɛku] *adj*

1. Dry.
2. Wilted.

Sêco ismirado ['sɛko zmi'raðu] (i) withered; (ii) parched.

Seguí [si'gi] *vt*

1. To follow.
2. To accompany. *Seguí três* (t) to go behind; (it) to accompany.

Seléa [se'lea] *adv*

Similar. *Seléa asnéra* the same kind of foolery.

Senéfa [se'nefa], **senéfra**[se'nefa] *n*

Valance, pelmet.

Sentâ [sen'ta] *vi & vt*

1. To sit down.
 2. To be transported. *Sentâ careia* to go by car. *Sentâ caniam* to take the bus.
 3. To visit. *Quelóra têm tempo vên sentâ* come and visit when you have time.
- ❖ *Sentâ-sentâ* [sen'ta sen'ta] no more, no less, just that.
- ❖ *Comê qui sentâ ôlo* [kô'mê ki sen'ta 'ôlu] to glut. Note: <ôlo> here refers to **ôlo décu**.

Sentí [sen'ti] See **Sinti**.

Seringatâ [siringa'ta] *vi*

1. To nipick.
2. To dabble, to stir up trouble.

Sevandizâ [sivandi'za] *vi*

To enjoy fully.

Sevandizo [sivan'dizu] *n*

Yemim.

Si [si] *conj*

If, depending upon. *Si sã capaz* if you are brave. *Si já falá co iou* if you had told me. *Si vosôtro querê vên* if you want to come. *Iou vai olâ si tén* I'm going to see if there is any.

Siara [sy'ara] *n*

1. Lady, Mrs.
2. Mother.
3. Housewife.
4. Wife. *Vôs-sa siara sâm bên di astrevida* his wife is very feisty.

Siao [si'au] *n* (<C. *si⁶ iao⁴* 豉油)

syn **Sutate**.

Siduzi [sidu'zi] *vt*

To captivate, enchant, seduce.

Sim¹ [sin] *adv aff*

Yes.

Sim² [sin] *prep*

Without. *Sim vegónha* shameless. *Já vai sim falá co iou* he left without telling me. *Sim ninguim* alone.

Simpita [sim'pita] *n* (<M. *sumpitan*)

Bamboo pea-shooter used with beans or small stones.

Simpitâ [simpit'a] *vi & vt* (<M. *sumpit*)

To blow a bean out with a **simpita**.

Simâ [si'nã] *vt*

To sign.

Sin-pun [sin'pun] *n* (<C. *sun³ pun⁴* 算盤)

Abacus. Manual calculator still frequently used by Chinese shopkeepers. *China dille*

sin-pun pa contâ más bêm-fêto

The Chinese man used his abacus to do the sum more accurately.

Siput [si'put] *n* (<M. *siput*)

Edible snail harvested from land along a watercourse.

Sintí [sin'ti], **sentí** [sen'ti] *vt*

1. To feel. *Sentí galante* to feel out of place.
2. To find, think. *Sentí bôn* to think something is good. *Iou sintí qui vós pôde vai* I think you can go.

Sisí¹ [si'si] *vi*

To urinate.

Sisí² [si'si] *n*

Urine.

Sissica [si'sika] *n*Urine. *Fazê sissica* to urinate.**Sium** [syun] *n & trat*

1. Mr. *Sium Capitán* Captain, Sir.
2. Master.

Sivico [si'visɔ] *n*

1. Service.
2. Work.

Sô [sɔ] *adv*

Alone, only. See also

Sômente.

Sô pa iou just for me.

Socâ [so'ka] *vt*

1. To tie.
2. To tighten.
3. To splint.
4. *fig* To weave, intrigue. *Ai, qui socado!* oh, I was tricked!

Sôc-sôc [sɔk'sɔk] *n*

Armpit. Perspiration from the armpit. *Fêde sôc-sôc* smelling of sweat (from the armpit).

Sodado [sɔ'dadu] *n*

Soldier. *Sodado-sodado* soldiers. *Marchâ sodado* to march like soldiers.

Sôm [sɔŋ] *n* (< *C. sôm* 羹)

Food. *Comprâ sôm* to do the marketing.

❖ **Sôm-cachôro** [sɔŋ ka'çoro]

dish made by using up odds and ends in the kitchen.

❖ **Sôm di susu** [sɔŋ di 'susu] improvised dish or dishes.

Sôm? [sɔŋ], **sum** [suŋ] *n*

Sound. *Corneta nôn têm sôm* the horn has no sound.

Sombrelo [som'brɛlo] *n*

1. Sunshade.
2. Umbrella.

Sômente [sɔ'menti] *adv*

Only, scarcely. *Sômente um'á vez* just once. *syn* **Sô**.

Sonso ['sɔnsɔ], ['sɔŋsɔ] *adj*

1. Forgetful.
2. Careless.
3. Always distracted.

Sópa ['sqpa] *n*

Soup.

S ó p a - s ó p a m u l a d o ['sɔ p a . 'sɔ p a m u 'l a d u] drenched.

Sópa lacassá ['sɔ p a l a k a 's a] vermicelli soup.

Sôr [sor] *n*

Sweat. *Sôr pingado di testa* sweat dropping off one's forehead.

Sós [sɔs] *n* (< *Eng. sauce*)

Sauce, usually of the Worcester variety.

Sossegâ [sɔsɛ'gâ] *vi* & *vt*

To calm, pacify.

Su [su] See **Sa**.**Sua** [su'á] *vi* & *vt*

1. To sweat.
 2. To bring on a sweat.
- Sua iou* it makes me sweat.

Sua ['sua] See **Sa**.**Subi** [su'bi] *vt*

To ascend. *Subi escada* to climb the stairs.

Subi gênio [su'bi 'jɛnyu] to become enraged, become irritated.

Subi posto grândi [su'bi posto 'grandi] to be promoted.

Subiâ [subi'â] *vi*

To whistle.

Subissalto [subi'salto] *n*

Fright, agitation.

Panhâ subissalto [pa'ŋâ

subi'salto] to take fright.

Sucre ['sukre], ['sukri] *n*

Sugar. *Chá co sucre* sweet tea. *Dóci ramendâ sucre* dessert with sugar.

Sucre pedra ['sukri 'pɛdra]

açucar pedra, raw sugar used in various Chinese desserts. Called < *pêng' tóng'* 冰糖 > in Chinese (*lit.* iced sugar).

Sugâ [su'ga] *vt*

1. To wring.
2. To hang out the washing.
3. To dry.

Supiâm [supi'ãŋ] *n* (< *C. kóng'*

sou' péang' 光酥餅)

Whitish Chinese biscuit which is given to relatives and friends after a wedding feast or to

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mark the first month of a baby's life.

Supo ['supo] *n* (<Kon./Hin. *sūp*)

Shallow, round basket used for steaming food in Chinese cuisine.

Suprâ [su'prã] *vt*

1. To blow. *Suprâ vento di tufãn* to blow in gusts of wind (as in a typhoon).

2. To inflate. *Suprâ balãm* to inflate a balloon.

Suriada [suri'ada] *n*

Large quantity, series. *Já sai ung'a suriada di pinta* a string of chickens was hatched. *Tã sai quanto suriada di bolo bate* pau batches of mooncake are being made.

Suspendido [suspensi'didu] *adj*

Suspended.

Susto ['sustu] *n*

Fright, fear. *Lou muto susto* I'm really afraid.

Fazê susto pa quianga to scare a child.

Sutate [su'tati] *n* (<J. *sutate*)

Soy sauce. *syn Siao.*
Cara di sutate ['kara di su'tati] stupid-looking.

Suzâ [su'zã] *vt*

To soil. *Suzâ chãm* to dirty the floor.

Suzo¹ ['suzu] *adj*

Dirty.
❖ *Cabeça suzo* [ka'besa 'suzu] (i) suspicious person; (ii) person who is always thinking ill.

Suzo² ['suzu] *n*

Excrement. *Careta di suzo* cart that used to collect nightsoil. *Suzo barata* cockroach droppings. *Suzo di cachôro* dog excrement.

Tã [ta] *part*

Indicates the aspect of the main verb. When the main verb conveys an action, **tã** indicates an on-going action. When the main verb conveys a state, **tã** indicates the current nature of this state. It can be used both in the past and the present tenses. *tã lê* he is reading. *Lou tâ querê gritã* I want to scream. *Lou tâ vai-ia* I'll be right there. *Acung'a quianga tâ churã* that child is crying.

Tãbu ['tãbu] *n*

Board. *Tãbu di istricã rôpa* ironing board.

Tacada [ta'kada] *n*

1. Blow, trick.
2. Way. *Buscã ung'a tacada* to look for a way.
3. Astuteness.
Sã ung'a quianga inchido di tacada he is a very smart child.

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4. Imagination. *Vôs nôm têm tacada* you have no imagination.
5. Instant. *Ung'a tacada já cavã tudo* I got it done in a jiffy.

Tacanã [ta'ka'na] *vi*

To steal, extract. *Já trepã árvi pa tacaná dôs carambola pa tii* he climbed the tree to steal to custard apples for his aunt.

Tachada [ta'çada], [ta'sada] *n*

1. Each batch of cakes ready to bake. *Titi já fazê sês tachada di alua* aunt has made six batches of alua.
2. Drinking spree. *Tudo anôte-anôte panhá tachada* he gets legless every night.

Ta-chim [ta'çin], **dachim** [da'çin] *n*

Chinese scales, usually held in one hand by a string attached to a calibrated rod with a dish hanging from one end and the relevant weight tied to the other end.

The large **ta-chim** is supported by two people on a rod (**pinga**) laid across their shoulders. These scales measure weights in catties (604 grams), piculs (100 catties), and tael (1/16 of a catty or 37.75 grams). *Ta-chim pesado* scales biased against the customer. *Êle-sua ta-chim bêm di pesado* the man is selling short.

Tacho [ˈtʰaʧu] *n*

1. Bowl, frying-pan.
2. Name of a Macanese dish also called **chacháu péle**.

Tafú [tʰaːfu] See **Taufú**.

Tafulâ [tʰafuˈla] See **Entafulâ**.

Tagalâm [tʰagaˈlan] *n*

Morning coat. *syn* **Rabo-di-barata**
Men's formal coat.

Tai-mong [taiˈmoŋ] *adj* (< *C. tai⁶ mong²* 大懵)

Foolish; crazy.

Taipán [tʰaiˈpan] *n* (< *C. tai⁶ pan¹* 大班)

Rich or important person. *Taipanada* the class or category to which a **taipán** belongs.

Tai-siu [tʰaiˈsiu] *n* (< *C. tai⁶ siu²* 大少)

Gambling game also called <big and small>.

Talú [tʰaːlu] *n*

Traditional Macanese game.

Tamarinho [tamˈriɲo] *n*

Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*).

Tambâ [tamˈbã] *vt*

1. To patch. *Tambâ calça* to patch trousers.
 2. To cover, fill in. *Tambâ buraco di rua* to fill in the hole in the street.
- ❖ *Tambâ-tacho* [tamˈbãˈtʰaʧu] to invite somebody at the last

minute. *Chomâ iou vai tambâ-*

tacho? *Nádi!* Invite me to fill in for somebody who can't go?

No way!

Tampipi [tamˈpipi] *n*

Suitcase made of rattan or cane, often used formerly.

Tamêm [tãˈmɛj] *conj*

Also.

Tancá [tanˈka] *n*

Small Chinese rowing boat, normally with no canvas cover.

Tancarêro [tanˈkaˈrɛro] person who lives or works of a *tancá*.

Tânqui [ˈtãŋki] *n*

1. Tank.
2. Aquarium. *Tânqui inchido di pêsse-dorado* goldfish tank or bowl.

Tânto [ˈtãntu] *quant*

1. An indeterminate quantity.
2. Much. *Tânto-tânto* so much.

Táp [tap] *n* (< *C. tap³* 榻)

Toilet. *Já cai na táp* it fell down the toilet.

Tapilu [tapiˈlu] *n* (< *C. ta² pin¹* 打邊爐)

Meal in which the food is brought to the table raw and then boiled in a communal pot on a special burner.

Tasquinhâ [tasˈkiˈɲã] *vt*

1. To steal, extract.
2. To pilfer. *syn* **Tacanâ**.

Tâu [tãw], **tân-tâu** [tãwˈtãw] *n*

Penis.

Taufú [tãwˈfu], **tafú** [tʰaːfu] *n* (< *C. tao² fu²* 豆腐)

Tofu, often used in Chinese cuisine and sold in various forms.

Taufufú [tawfuˈfa] (< *C. tao² fu² fa¹* 豆腐花) **taufú** cold tofu served with a syrup made of rock sugar (**sucre-pedra**) and ginger.

Tau-lêng [təu'leŋ] *n* (<C. tao²

ing² 斗零)

Chinese term for a five-avo coin (worth a twentieth of a pataca).

Taunâi [təw'nai] *n* (<C. tau⁶ nai⁵

豆奶)

Soy bean milk.

Taunâi [təw'nai] *adj* (<C. tau⁶

lâi⁶ 豆粕)

Worthless, despicable.

See also **Rafêro**.

Tâu-tâu [təw'təw] See **Tâu**.

Téfi-téfi [təfi'təfi] *vi adj*

1. To be afraid.

2. Shaky, due to fear.

Tel [tɛl] *n*

Tael. Chinese weight. 16 taels

make a caty.

Telado [tɛ'ladu] *n*

Roof.

Têm [tɛŋ] *vt*

1. To have, possess. *Lou têm dôs gato marilo* I have two tawny cats. *Vôs têm quanto filo-filo?* How many children do you have?

2. There is/are. *Têm tanto lorcha na mar* there are so many boats out at sea. *Têm pâm dóci, têm pâm salgado* there is sweet bread and savoury bread.

3. To be. *Lou têm na casa* estou em casa. *Úndi têm vósso mai?* where is your mother?

Têmpra ['tɛmpɾə] *n*

Condiment or collection of condiments.

Tentâ [tɛn'tɔ] *vt*

1. To see.

2. To look. To stare at somebody or something.

Tentaçám [tɛnta'san] *n*

Temptation. Acung'atentaçám di Marichai that devil Marichai.

Teng-teng-lou [tɛŋ tɛŋ lɔu] *n*

(<C. teng¹ teng¹ lou² 叮叮佬)

Scrap iron dealer working from door to door, who carries a rod over his shoulder with a basket hanging from each end.

The *teng-teng-lou* announces his arrival by clanging a metal plate held in his hand, making a <teng...teng...> noise as he walks and thus giving rise to his name.

Terno ['tɛrnɔ] *n*

1. Shelf or board placed inside a sideboard, cupboard or bookcase.

2. Men's suit, consisting of jacket, trousers and waistcoat.

Teto ['tɛtu] *n*

Ceiling.

Tiâm [ti'ãŋ] *n* (<C. teang² 艇)

Small, light Chinese rowing boat.

Tifim [ti'fɪŋ] *n* (<Eng. tiffin)

1. Luncheon.

2. Snack.

Tifinâ [tifi'nã] *n*

To lunch. *Beto logo buscâ ion vai tifinâ* Beto is going to come for me at lunchtime. *Tifinâ na oficina* to have lunch at one's desk.

Timbil [tim'bil] *n*

Slye (in the eye).

Tim-tim pa tim-tim [tiŋ'tiŋ pa

tiŋ'tiŋ] *loc adv*

Just right. With every detail correct. *Já conta tudo tim-tim pa tim-tim*, he counted everything down to the last detail.

Timbosa [ti'ŋɔsa] *adj*

Used to describe an impertinent, sickly child.

Tipâ [ti'pã] *vt* (<Eng. to type)

To type.

Tipâ [ti'pã] *vt* (<Eng. to tip)

To give a tip.

Tirã [ti'ɾã] *vt*

1. To pull.

Tirã vento [ti'ɾã 'vɛntu] to clear wind with medicine.*Tirã-pêdo* [ti'ɾã 'pɛdu], *tirã-pum* [ti'ɾã puŋ] to expel body gas.

2. To shoot.

Tiricado [tiri'sadu] *adj*

Very thin, lean.

Tiro-grândi [tiro 'grandi] *n*

Important person (literal translation of the English <big shot>).

Titi ['titi] *n*Aunt. *Titi-titi* aunts. *Titi-dinha* aunt who is also a god-mother.*Titi Chai* Aunt Chai.**Ti-ti** [ti'ti] *n*Clamour, wilfulness. *Fazê ti-ti* to insist. *Batê ti-ti* to stamp one's feet and make a noise in order to drive home a point.**Ti-ti?** [ti'ti] *vt*To bang one object with another. *Ti-ti prato co colê* to bang a spoon on a plate.**Tiz** [tis] *quant*A small portion. *Comê unq' a tiz di arroz* to eat just a drop of rice.**Tocã** [tɔ'ka] *vt*1. To touch.
2. To gamble and win, guess the lottery.**Tóc-tóc** [tɔk'tɔk] *adj*

Crazed, beveled.

Tôm-tôm [tɔŋ'tɔŋ] *n*1. Piece of candy wrapped in paper.
2. Dried animal excrement, especially from a dog or a cat.
3. Pejorative name for Macanese descendants living in Hong Kong. See **Macau-Paio**.**Tôm-tôm-môm-tôm** [tɔŋ'tɔŋmɔŋ'tɔŋ] *adj* (<C. *mong'tong* 懵懂)

Clumsy person who always gets mixed up, dabbler.

Tópe ['tɔpi] *n*

Compartment in a home, parlour, small room.

Torã [tɔ'ɾã] *vt*To toast. *Torã pâm* to toast bread.*Torã português* [tɔ'ɾã portu'gɛs] used to describe a person who can speak perfect Portuguese, with an affected accent.**Tornã** [tɔ'rã] *vt*1. To return. *Tornã vêm* He came again.
2. Again.
3. Once more. *Tornã chomã* *iou* he called me once more.**Torto** ['tɔrtɔ] *adj*Twisted. *Torto-ravirado* stretched out. *Torto-torto* twisted.**Trabalo** [tra'balɔ] *n*Hard, expensive, difficult. *Assí trabalo ganhã* it is so hard to win. *Trabalo siviço* difficult task.**Trás** [tras] *adv*

Behind.

❖ *Trás di porta* [tras di 'pɔrtã] very near. *Ano Nôvo têm na trás di porta* New Year is just around the corner.**Tratamento** [trata'mentu] *n*1. Treatment.
2. Get-together, social life. *Nôm têm tratamento* he doesn't have a social life.**Trelã** [trɛ'lã] *vi*1. To talk. *Vêm-cã trelã unchinho* come a chat a little.
2. To chatter.**Trepã** [trɛ'pa] *vt*1. To climb, go up. *Trepã cama* to go up to bed.
Trepã carêta to get on the bus.

Trepá relado to climb onto the roof.

2. To become drunk after imbibing alcohol.

Tréta ['trɛta] *n*

Dodge, idle talk, rigmarole. *Sâm tudo tréta* it's all a sham.

Tricada [tri'kada] *n*

Leap, throw. *Dâ ung'a tricada pa água* to jump into the water. *Dâ ung'a tricada na água* to dive in.

Triol [tri'qi] *n*

Marble (glass ball).

Tudo-óra [tu'dora] *adv*

Always, any time, at any moment.

Tudúm [tu'dum] *n*

Broad-brimmed Chinese hat made of óla or cane with a rattan brim. A **tudúm** is worn in either sun or rain.

Tuna ['tuna] *n*

Tuna.

Tuna di musiquêro ['tuna di muzi'kero] gathering of strong musicians who would dress up at Carnival and go out to play in the streets, and at parties.

Turum [tu'runj] *n*

Traditional Macanese game.

Tu-tum-piám [tu tum pi'anj] *n*

(< C. *lou' tong' peng' 頭痛病*)
Nincompoop, usually an older person of no worth.

Ucho ['uço] *n* (< P. *Um + M. cium*)

Kiss. *Já vê'n co ung'a ucho* he/she came proffering a kiss. *Atito qui boniteza, já dá ung'a ucho pa su mai* sweet Atítu kissed his mother.

Ufal ['ufa] *interj*

Expression of fear or relief.

Ui-di ['widi] *quant*

A lot, very. *Comizaina ui-di saboroso* very tasty food.

Ui-di sim! ['widi sim] very good!

Umbigo [um'bigu], **imbigu**

[im'bigu] *n*

Navel.

❖ *Umbigo-pegado* [um'bigu pe'gadu], *umbigo-chapado* [um'bigu ça'padu] used to describe people who are inseparable, hand in glove.

Umpôco [uj'poko] See

Unchinho.

Uncento [un'sentu] *quant*

1. One hundred. *Uncento fora* a hundred-odd.
2. Many. *Tâ papia uncento di parabiça* he/she is talking nonsense.

Unchinho [unj'çinu] *quant*

Very little. *Já faltâ unchinho* there was hardly any left. *lou querê unchinho na-más* I just want a tiny bit. *Unchinho-unchinho ora* from time to time.

Uncôm [un'son] See **Onçôm**.

Úndi ['umdi] *adv*

Where. *Úndi já vai?* where did you/he/she go? *Vós têm na úndi?* where are you? *Úndi vós tá vai?* where are you going? *Úndi lôgo têm?* where can it be? where will there be any? *Nós sabê sâm úndi* we know where it is.

Unsôm [un'son] See **Onçôm**.

Ung'a ['unja] *n*, *det* & *det pro*One. *Ung'a namás* only one.*Ung'a semana ung'a vez* oncea week. *Ung'a hómi co ung'a**mulé* a man and a woman.**Ungsóm** [un'son] See **Oncóm**.**Upâ** [u'pa] *vt*1. To hit, beat somebody up, whack. *Upâ di bêm-fêto* to give a good hiding.

2. To smack a child's behind.

Usâ [u'za] *vt*

1. To employ, use, utilize.

2. To wear. *Usâ rôpa* to put on clothing. *Usâ bôbo* to dress up.3. To put on shoes. *Usâ sapato nôvo* to wear new shoes.**Uví** [u'vi] *vt*To listen, hear. *Lou uví fala* I heard.*Uví!* listen! *Úndi vôs já uví?*

where did you hear [that]?

J'uví? did you hear?**Vaca** ['vaka] *n*

1. Cow.

2. Beef. *Vaca chacháu margoso* Macanese dish of stewed beef with bitter melon.*Vaca minchi* ['vaka 'mĩtʃi] minced beef.3. Corpulent woman. *Ung'a nhôha bêm di vaca* a very large lady. *Ela assi vaca* she is built like the back of a bus.**Vacoco** [va'koko] *adj*Large, corpulent. *Ui-di vacoco!* so big!**Vagar** [va'gar] *adv* & *n*1. Slowly, leisurely. *Vagar-vagar* very slowly. *Vagar subi* to go up slowly. *Vagar-vagar andâ* walk slowly!2. Time, free time, opportunity. *Lou nôm têm vagar* I don't have time. *Si têm vagar lôgo vên* I'll come if I have time.**Vai** [vai] *vi*

To go.

Vai ... vên sentence structureused to indicate a repeated action or thought. *Andâ vai andâ vên* to go from one place to another. *Corê vai corê vên* to run around. *Falâ vai falâ vên* to say and to say again.**Valêta** [va'letã] *n*

Drainpipe, drain.

Vânda ['vãnda] *n*Side. *Pa estung'a vânda* round here.*Vânda di trás* ['vãnda di tɾãs] rear part, behind.*All-vânda* [ali 'vãnda] beyond.**Vanguêã** [vãngi'ã] *vi* (< *C. wari'*

𑌒𑌓)

1. To feel faint, feel dizzy.

2. To faint.

Vanguêado [vãngi'ãdu] *adj*

Giddy, dizzy.

Vantú [van'tu] *adj* (< *M. bantut*)

Jinxed, riled. Condition of a

person, cake or other food once it has been affected by the evil eye or ill winds. *Siara já intrá, iou sua bôlo já ficô vantú* the lady came in and my cake was ruined.
bariga vantú [ba'riga van'tu] stomach upset.

Vare [va're] *vt*
To sweep.

❖ *Karé rua* [va're 'rua] to wander around, always be out.

Vasculiã [vaskuli'a] *vt*
To snoop, investigate, search.

Vassôra [va'sôra] *n*
Broom, brush.

Vassôra pena [va'sôra 'pena] feather duster with rattan handle.

Vassôra bambú [va'sôra bam'bu] stiff broom made from vime or bamboo strips for sweeping earth or wet surfaces.

Vassôra côco [va'sôra 'kôko] brush made from coconut fibre used to sweep indoors.

Vazã [va'za] *vt*

1. To fill, serve. *Vazã chá* to pour a cup of tea.
2. To run. *Telado vazã águ* the water is running off the roof.

Vazo-fula [va'su 'fula] *n*
Vase.

- Vê** [ve] *vt*
1. To look.
 2. To see.
 3. To seem, look like.

Veado [vi'aðu] *adj*
Cuckold.

Vedade [ve'dade] *n*
Truth.

Vegónha [ve'gona] *n*
Shame. *Iou vegónha* I'm ashamed. *Qui vegónha!* what a shame! *Nancassá vegónha, da mostrá* don't be shy, show us.

Vêla [ve'la] *n*
Candle. *Pegã vêla companhá*

procissã to take part in a candleit procession.

Vêla? [ve'la] *adj e n*

Old woman. *Vêla-vêla* old women.

Vêlo [ve'lo] *adj & n m*

Old man. *Vêlo-vêlo* old men.
Nhum vêlo an elderly man.

❖ *Macaco vêlo* [ma'kaku 've'lo] (i) astute person; (ii) rogue.

Vêlo-cômg [ve'lo'kon] *n*

Old man.

Vêm [vej] *vi*

To come. *Vêm cá!* come here!
Já vêm? has he/she come?
Ilôtro nádi vêm they're not coming. *Fazé iou vêm pa qui cuzá?* why did you ask me to come?

Vento [ve'ntu] *n*

1. Wind.
2. Air, gas.

3. Breath, respiration.

Vento marado [ve'ntu ma'rãdu] laboured breathing.

4. Ill wind, stuffy.

Viazã [viã'za] *vi*

To travel.

Viãzi [vi'azi] *n*

Journey.

Vida-fêde [vi'da 'fêde] *adj*

Annoying, tedious. *Qui vida-fêde!* How annoying!

Vilãne [vi'lan] *n*

Villain.

Gênio di vilã ['jeniu di vi'lan] bad-tempered, always wanting the upper hand.

Vinho ladrãm ['vipo la'dran] *n*
Chinese medicine consisting of herbs preserved in a highly alcoholic Chinese wine.

Virã [vi'rã] *vt*

1. To turn, direct.

Virã ãlo [vi'ra 'õlu] to roll one's eyes in despair.

❖ **Virã mãm** [vi'ra maŋ] in the flash of an eye, in an instant.

❖ **Virã beço** [vi'ra 'beʃu] to talk, chat.

2. To return. *Iou virã responde* I answered again.

❖ **Virã cacús** [vi'ra kã'kus] to cause trouble, problems.

Virã ficã [vi'ra fi'kã] to change into, be converted.

❖ **Virã tap** [vi'ra tap] syn *Virã cacús*.

❖ **Virã-virã vêm** [vi'ra vi'ra vɛŋ] come in sometime come when you can.

Visaga [vi'zaga] *n*

Hinge.

Volontrõm [võ lõ n 'trõŋ],

bolontrõm [bõ lõ n 'trõŋ]

Fat, clumsy person.

Vong-pit [võŋ'pit] *n* (< *C. wong⁴ pei²* 黄皮)

Wampee (*Clausena lansium*),

Xale ['çãli] See **chale**.

Xerã ['çɛ'ra] See **Cherã**.

Xicra ['çikra] *n*

Cup, teacup. *Dã ung'a xicra di chá pa iou* bring me a cup of tea.

Xiri ['çi'ri] See **Chiri**.

Xiripo ['çi'ripu] See **chiripo**.

Zaprecê [zapre'se] *vi*

To disappear. *Azinha zaprecê di ion-sua diante!* get out of my sight!

Zaragata [zara'gata] *n*

Tumult, hubbub.

Zaragatéra [zaga'tera] *n*

Hoolligan.

Zavanâ [zava'na] *vt*

To shake.

Zinguâ [ziŋ'gwa] *vt*

1. To scull (a boat).
2. To hit.
3. To harness.

Zuni [zu'ni] *vi*

To buzz, drone. *Pegá apito zuni* to blow a whistle.

Zunidela [zuni'dela] *n*

Buzz, hum. *Zunidela di bicho-mel* humming of bees.

APPENDIX: MACANESE NAMES

The wealth of Maguista is not only limited to words and idioms; relationships and social context, life experiences and a shared past have led to unusual forms of address in the tiny city of Macao. One aspect of this is the names by which people are known. This Appendix is divided into three categories of names, with different social functions.

The first category is formal Christian names, registered in birth, baptismal or other official records. Arguitchínio, Eustrógia, Hóhides, Mannétrio, Onófre, Prosdócimo, Saxeferato, Trópos, all reflect the profoundly Catholic nature of Macanese society during a more conservative, inward-looking period when traditions were closely followed.

The second group consists of family or pet names (more commonly referred to as *nóni-di-casa*, *nóni-dóci* or *nóni di família* in Macao) such as Ato, Adé, Api, Bebé, Bichim, Calinho, Chai-Chai, Chenchó, Dado, Gegé, Janjám, Mica, Peca, Púchi. These names were used affectionately in close social circles, especially the family. In most cases, it was the Chinese amah, with at best a very rudimentary understanding of Portuguese, who would give this name to the child in her care.

Finally, there is a selection of nicknames. It is a commonplace, if somewhat exaggerated, that the Macanese are known by their nicknames. Thus each person,

with his or her idiosyncrasies, is truly identified and given an individual label which, ironically, also conveys a sense of belonging to the community, for better or for worse. Nicknames can range from Cemitério Yong-Hin [“Yong-Hin Cemetery”], the brothers Duro-duro e Mólí-Mólí [“Hardy-Hardy” and “Limpy-Limpy”], Esqueleto [“Skeleton”], Maria-Já-Se-Vê [“Maria Let’s See”], Pêndulo [“Pendulum”], Quarenta-Seis [“Forty-Six”] nicknames that portray the Macanese sense of humour, malice, and sharp social observations of everything and everyone.

For obvious reasons, all the names included in this section are intended for the record, rather than to identify specific people. There has been no intention to target any particular person; rather, to pay homage to that simple yet complex figure: the *maquista chapa do*.

1. Unusual Christian names

Abundância	Astéria
Adalberto	Ataúfo
Adalrico	Aulisa
Adeodato	Auriza
Adrcaldo	Balbina
Áfra	Basilida
Agapito	Beannina
Agripina	Belgina
Albérico	Beliza
Aldegundes	Belizário
Aldevina	Beltra
Alpio	Bemvinda
Alménia	Benício(a)
Almídia	Bertolina
Amabília	Blandina
Amandina	Bomfilho
Anália	Bórgia
Ananias	Borromeu
Anardo	Bráulia
Andrónico	Brazildo
Anfrite	Brício
Aprégio	Cacilda
Aquilânia	Câncio
Argemiro	Cantídio
Argentina	Canuta
Arantina	Capitolina
Arquibaldo	Capristano
Argutriclínio	Carciano
Artimídoro	Carmelinda
Artimísia	Carmelito

Cassiano	Deleimina	Emérico	Eusvergílio
Catalina	Demerino	Emerita	Euveglida
Catulfino	Demisina	Emiliana	Evândole
Celanira	Demeinda	Engeracia	Everdina
Celorino	Derrina	Epiñãnia	Ezilda
Ceral	Desidério	Epigmenio	Favorino
Cezarião	Despondoleur	Ercilla	Felisbino
Cinfrônia	Dídimo	Ercina	Filinto
Circulina	Dinamérica	Ernadio	Filoteia
Ciriaco	Dombelo	Ernilda	Firminiano
Cirilo	Domiciano	Ernina	Flória
Clariza	Domicilia	Eronlina	Floriberto
Clelio	Domitília	Esméria	Floriza
Clodomiro	Domnolo	Esnaida	Fortino
Clodulfo	Dorindo	Esperidião	Frutuoso
Clorina	Drusila	Estelca	Fulgêncio
Corfilha	Dulcelino	Estênio	Galvino
Corfira	Dulcino	Esterbino	Gaudêncio
Coriolano	Edelberto	Estilito	Gaudioso
Corsina	Edeltrudes	Etelberto	Geovarina
Creseñcia(o)	Edtriz	Etelmira	Geralberto
Cresmilda	Elerida	Etelvira	Glafira
Crísanto	Elezar	Eudóxia	Glicéria
Crismila	Elesina	Eufrásia	Goares
Crispim	Elulério	Eufónia	Guardiati
Crispiniano	Eliseu	Eufrosina	Gumesindo
Cundegundes	Elizário	Buquério	Gúrtio
Cupertino	Elnora	Buquéria	Heliodoro
Damasceno	Elóia	Eusignio	Hernância
Daurísia	Elvídio	Eustáquio	Hermarina
Délcia	Emerenciana	Eustrógia	Hermilo

Hernipo	Leocádio(a)	Melquiades	Pomplílio
Hernócrates	Leona	Metrodora	Porcida
Hildalinda	Leônio	Milentina	Possidônio
Hildebrando	Leonelina	Milita	Príamo
Himócrates	Leonídea	Milvina	Prisco
Hipátia	Leonílio	Minervino	Procópio
Honorina	Leonisa	Nazário	Próculo
Horto	Leontina	Neponuceno	Prosdócimo
Hotildes	Leovigildo(a)	Nicásio	Prudêncio
Idefonso	Levínia	Nicéforo	Prudente
Idegarde	Libânio	Numa	Pulqueria
Illuminada	Libia	Olderico	Pulquíria
Inésia	Libório	Onófre	Querubina
Ionel	Licénio	Osmia	Quintéra
Iraida	Licínio	Osmínia	Quirino
Irenio(a)	Lidina	Ofília	Quitéria(o)
Isalina	Lidivina	Paciência	Ramildo
Isilda	Lindamina	Pamplílio	Régis
Ismália	Lindoro	Pancrácio	Remegino
Isménia	Lizaura	Parísia	Remígio
Ivásio	Ludovina(o)	Parménio	Renovato
Jesuína	Lusolinda	Pascásio	Revogata
Jorgínia	Mâncio(a)	Pascoela	Rigoberto
Josino(a)	Marnétrio	Patrocínio	Rosalóina
Julina	Maurílio	Paulico	Rosaura
Julita	Meinardo	Pelágia	Rubina
Laertes	Mejelina	Perpétuo	Rubye
Laurência	Melânia	Petrona	Saladino
Lavínia	Melciades	Petronila	Satiro
Lealmidas	Melécio	Plácida	Satúrio
Lenilda	Melentina	Pílinio	Saturrino(a)

Saxoferato	Torquato
Secundino	Tranquilino
Sedaliza	Trôpos
Segisfredo	Túlia(o)
Seidãoio	Ubaldo
Selmira	Ubaldo
Selónio	Udíflia
Séptimo	Uladislau
Seráfia	Ulina
Seralina	Ulrica
Serrapiana	Umbelina
Sidérico	Urbina
Sigismundo	Ursina
Simiana	Ursulina
Simôa	Vassalo
Simplicio(a)	Vérico
Sinibaldo	Veridiana
Sulpícia	Vicência
Tecla	Violante
Teniro	Vitaliano
Tenório	Voltaire
Teobaldo	Xisto
Teodolina	Zaida
Teotónio	Zelina
Terêncio	Zelindo(o)
Terezina	Zelindra
Tibúrcio	Zilhão
Tiho	Zocé
Tolentino	Zófrimo
Tomásia	Zorina
Torbio	

2. Family names

A-Bén	Ato
Acaio	Atúto
À-Chai	Bachai
Àchinico	Béba
Acho	Bebé
Achuce	Béca
Achúcho	Bécas
Adé	Béni
Ading	Ber
Ado	Béti
A-Fét	Betita
À-Fí	Beto
A-Fú	Bibico
Ajú	Bicho
Alica	Bita
Alichai	Bitchi or Bitchim
Alichi	Búichi
Aling	Caco
A-Lú	Calim
Aneng	Calinho
Anica	Calto
Anina	Calo
Aninha	Caló
Á-Nu	Calóssi
A-Pái	Ch'ông-Ch'ông
A-Pái	Châi-Châi
A-Pi	Chaine
A-Ti	Charly
A-Tó	Chencho

Chente	Fó-Fio	Júni-Boy	Mina
Chenti	Frédi	Láli	Miro
Chicha	Fredo	Lalo	Mui-mui
Chichi	Gabi	Lano	Nao
Chichita	Gêge	Lélé	Naldo
Chicho	Gegé (Jeje)	Lélo	Nandinha
Chichóni	Geio (Jeio)	Licas	Nando
Chinto	Geni	Lilit	Nano
Chiquito	Geninha	Lilito	Nari
Chiu-chiu	Giga	Lita	Néca
Chúcho	Gigi	Lito	Néco
Cóque	Grigui	Litos	Néné
Cuca	Gija	Lôli	Néni
Dado	Giraffe	Lúdi	Nêta
Delfe	Gito	Lulú	Néti
Dête	Gugo	Manachai	Néu-néu
Dico	Gusing	Manecas	Nico
Didi	Guta	Mano	Nina
Didi	Guto	Manú	Ninho
Dim-dim	Icha	Marizinha	Nini
Doobee	Ichi	Marica	Nimito
Dudú	Ico	Marichai	Nino
Dúdu	Inha	Maricú	Ninótchka
Édi	Ito	Ména	Nita
Édo	Janjám	Mica	Nito
Éto	Jéca	Mico	Nôi-Nôi
Fáti	Jéri	Miguelm	Nónó
Fi	Jóni	Miguelito	Óhi
Filinha	Jozico	Mimi	Paco
Filó	Jujú	Mimi	Panchito
Fina-chai	Júni	Mimita	Peca

Pedrico	Tominho
Pedrito	Tony
Picará	Tóto
Pipa	Vaca
Piu-piu	Zeca
Pom-pom	Zequinhas
Píchi	Zete
Puchito	Zézé
Quitinha	Zinha
Réji	Zinho
René	Zito
Rique	
Ri-Ri	
Róge	
Sonny	
Susú	
Taco	
Tancho	
Tato	
Telé	
Tereng	
Téri	
Tété	
Tico	
Tico-Tico	
Tim-tim	
Tininha	
Tóne	
Toncca	
Tonico	
Tonin	

3. Nicknames¹

Abibe	Anão
Abissinio	Angelão
Abú ²	Anigonço
À-Ch'á	Apacho
A-Chát	Apa-fêde
Acho-Bolacho	A-Pái-Sâm (fam.)
Achúchi	Apan-Có
A-Ki-Ki	A-Pâng
À-Kó-Pê-Fêde ³	Apinha
Alan-Delon	Áp-Keok ⁵
Alan	Áp-Keok-Pau
AL-Di-La ⁴	A-Tâi
Alemão	Atão
Ali-babá	Ateu
Alipâm	Atú-Chong
Almirante-Lodo	À-Ú
A-Mó	A-Ui
A-Mong	Avô
Ana Boonaga	Avó Loi Iá

¹ The English names provided in the footnotes are a literal translation of the original nicknames. They have been included with the sole purpose of giving the reader a better understanding of the original flavour and meaning.

² “*Grandfather*”.

³ “*The eldest brother with smelly feet*”.

⁴ Who was very fond of a song with this title that was popular in the late 1950s.

Banana
Batata
Bazuka
Beatá⁶

⁵ “*Dick feet*”, describing how his feet looked when he walked.

⁶ “*Fag-End*”, who smoked cigarettes down to the very last drag.

- Bebé-Branco
 Bebé-Gordo
 Bebé-Preto
 Bêbé-Rato
 Bécho
 Béri-béri
 Betita
 Bexigoso-em-dois-segundos
 Bi or Bi-Bosco or Bôscã
 Bita-Cacai
 Boca-Fêde
 Bocage
 Bôi
 Boi-Apis
 Bolo-Bolo
 Bombordo-estibordo⁷
 Bon-Beuf
 Boneca
 Branca-de-Neve
 Bucha
 Caga-Minas
 Cacatua
 Café
 Cai-Cai
 Calito-T'au-Kai⁸
- Calito-Maluco
 Canivete
 Capão
 Capela
 Capi-Chai⁹
 Capigalo
 Cãra-de-aco¹⁰
 Carambola
 Carapanu
 Caréca-Letrado¹¹
 Cascais
 Catamonte or Carta-Monte¹²
 Cêmierio-Vông-Hin¹³
 Cêu-Sât
 Ch'at T'ong or Hông Ch'at
 Ch'ât-Sâi
 Ch'ông-Mei-Mei
 Ch'ôn-Tôi-Azul
- Cháchã
 Chainito
 ChangKeng-Meng
 Châng-Pâu
 Chá-Siu
 Châu-Ké
 Chéca
 Chêna
 Chia
 Chí-chi
 Chichi-Pái
 Chico-Afifio
 Chico-Bate-Pé
 Chico-Chai
 Chico-Direi¹⁴
 Chico-Fân-Chiu
 Chico-Fi-Sen
 Chicóia
 Chico-Lao-Sung
 Chicolât
 Chico-Madame
 Chico-Maluco¹⁵
 Chico-Mama¹⁶
- Chico-Mano¹⁷
 Chico-Memina¹⁸
 Chico-Mente¹⁹
 Chico-Micrôbio²⁰
 Chico-Pangalhadas
 Chico-Pari-Rato
 Chico-Pêlo-Pé
 Chico-Pé-Pesado
 Chico-Preto
 Chico-Rapariga
 Chico-Tau Nai
 Chico-Tau-Tau
 Chico-Teta²¹
 Chifi-Ponta-Cêu
 Chincha
 Chinguico
 Chinto
 Chiquitim
 Chirit
- ⁷ *"Larboard-Starboard"*, a woman whose buttocks were heavy enough to make her body swing from side to side when walking.
⁸ *"Calito, the chicken thief"*.
- ⁹ *"Little Capi"*, brother of *"Tai Capi"* (*"Big Capi"*).
¹⁰ *"Steezy Face"*, who wouldn't smile under any circumstances.
¹¹ *"Bald-Lawyer"*.
¹² *"Carry-the-mountain"*, a direct translation into Maquista of *"Toi San"*, the Cantonese name for Tamaguni Barbosa District, in the northern part of Macao.
¹³ Who used to go to the cemetery to collect *"vong hin"*, a maggot that he used as fishing bait.
¹⁴ *"Chico-how-should-I-put it"*, who started almost every sentence with *"Como direi..."* (*"How should I put it"*).
¹⁵ *"Crazy-Chico"*.
¹⁶ *"Chico-Breas"*, brother of *"Chico-Teta"* (*"Chico-Tit"*).
¹⁷ *"Big-Brother-Chico"*.
¹⁸ *"Chico-Little-Girl"*.
¹⁹ *"Chico-ly"*, who, whenever possible, would exhaustively, tirelessly and abusively, make use of adverbs.
²⁰ *"Chico-Microbe"*, who was obsessed with the wild idea that everywhere is infested with viruses and bacteria.
²¹ *"Chico-Tit"*, brother of *"Chico-Mama"* (*"Chico-Breas"*).

Chivit	Fantochêro
Chorão	Farelo
Chou-Fú	Faruk
Chí-Chai or Pequenetófitis	Fei-Chü
Chuchu	Fei-Tut
Chupa-Dêdo ²²	Ferro-o-bico
Cindarella-Stepsister ²³	Fó-Ché-Tau
Conchita	Gafanfoto
Coxo	Garrafã
Crocodilo	General
Cú-de-Chumbo	Goio
Cú-de-Pato	Gong-Gong
Dairy Farm	Gozo-Bêbé
Dee Jay	Hác-Kuai-Chai
Dête Tau-Tau	Half-Man ²⁵
Dica	Hâm I Pô ²⁶
Doutor-Rosca	Iam Chi Ku
Duro-Duro ²⁴	Leong-Ch'ung-T'au
Esqueleto	Leong-Mé-Si
Estica	Ito Cacaí
Fán-fân	Jacaré
Fantasma	Jambulãm
	James-Dean
	Jap
	Japonês

²² "Thumb-Sucker", who carried on this habit until he was nineteen years old.

²³ Who was ugly in comparison with her sister, just like the stepsister in the popular fairy tale.

²⁴ "Hardy-hardy", brother of Môle-Môle ("Limpy-limpy").

²⁵ Who was in fact a hairy woman.

²⁶ "Saled-Fish-Madam", who earned the nickname due to her intense and somewhat unbearable perspiration.

Jo-achim	Ló-Pak
João-Faz-Fato ²⁷	Lou-Fu-Chai
João-Môco	Luz-Tou-Niu
José Conde	Macao
José-Carta-Sôm	Macao-velho
José-Chiripo	Má-Chai-Siqueira
José-dos-Bigodes ²⁸	Maco
José-Taludo	Madame Machado ³¹
Kâi-Chông ²⁹	Madre
Kâi-Kâi	Ma-Mio-Ngân
Kâi-P'ou	Mamute ³²
Kilo	Manetas (fam.)
King-Kong	Manête
Lalau	Manga
Lât Fú	Mano Mono
Lat-T'ât-Fei	Maria Azul
Lausim	Maria Trelé
Leng-Tong-Kuang (fam.)	Maria-Acheng
Lingua-de-Ferro ³⁰	Maria-Já-Se-Vê ³³
Litro	Maria-Roda-Baixo
Lobumba	Maria-Tranca
	Mari-Rato
	Mar-Picado
	Mãu-Cristão
	Mau-Si-Kón or Mau-Kón

²⁷ "João, the suit maker", a Chinese tailor, well known in the Portuguese community.

²⁸ "Moustache-José", who was very proud of his bushy moustache.

²⁹ "Chicken-Big" in Cantonese, who was a great fan of prostitutes (referred to locally as "chicken").

³⁰ "Iron-Tongue", who was renowned for his exceptional skills as a lover.

³¹ She was a very popular teacher of French.

³² "Mammot", who was extremely hairy.

³³ "Maria-Let's-See", who would never give a prompt answer to any question.

Máu-Yóng	Olimpopot
Max	One-eyed-Jack
Mendonçada (fam.)	Ôvo-Estrelado
Meno-Niu-Pun	Padeiro
Minchi	Padre
Ministro	Padre-Tareco
Min-Pau	Pai-de-boj ³⁷
Moca	Pak-Kuai
Môcho	Palito
Môli-Môli ³⁴	Panerciada (fam.)
Môlo	Papa-Charuto ³⁸
Monkey-Roza	Papaia
Monteiro-das-Barbas	Paqueta
Mordaga	Parado-Corido
Mou-Chák-Tong ³⁵	Pát Chau P ³⁹
Mou-Si-Fât ³⁶	Pau-Pau
Mugica or Mujica	Pau-Preto
Mula	Pé-de-Bambu
Nerú	Pedro-Mé-Mé
Ngau-Pin	Pê-Grosso ⁴⁰
Nhê-nhé	Peixe
Nina-Fêde	
Nolascada (fam.)	
Olho-de-boi	

³⁴ “Limpy-limpy”, brother of Duro-Duro (“Hardy-hardy”).

³⁵ “Mao-Ise-Tung”, who resembled the old Chairman.

³⁶ “No-Bum”.

³⁷ “Ox-Daddy”, who herded the oxen that carried the drinking water to the old Conde S. Janário Hospital, when there was a water shortage.

³⁸ “Cigar-Eater”, who used to dress like a man and has a passion for cigars.

³⁹ “Octopus” in Cantonese.

⁴⁰ “Thick-Foot”.

Pêndulo ⁴¹	Rosalhada (fam.)
Penico-de-ouro	Rui-Tôrto
Pequenái	Russo (Ruço)
Pequináiús	Sábu
Perrí-Depenado	Sai-K-ó-Zêze
Pi-chop ⁴²	Saltia
Pinêu	Samari
Pinky	Sân-Chá
Pinóia	San-Keng-Lok
Pintoca	Santé
Piolho	Shit-Man ⁴⁵
Pisco	Si-T’ap-Kóí
Pivête	Só-P’au
Põe-le-a-pau	Só-Pí
Pôpo (fam.)	Sousa-Barbeiro
Preto	Sousa-Corneta
Quarenta-seis ⁴³	Sousa-Maneta
Quêu-quêu	Superman
Radar ⁴⁴	T’in-Kái
	T’ou-Chai
	Tableú ⁴⁶
	Tai-Capí ⁴⁷
	Tái-Ch’ak

⁴¹ “Pendulum”, who used to rock his body from side to side when walking, just as the nickname suggests.

⁴² An employee of the old Macao Lyceum, whose job it was to record teachers’ absences by putting a chop in the register.

⁴³ “Forty-Six”, which was, according to gossip, her bust measurement.

⁴⁴ Just like the nickname’s original meaning, he picked up everything, from a distance and even in advance.

⁴⁵ Who had the extremely bad luck of stopping his motorbike just above a sewer when it burst.

⁴⁶ Who was known to pronounce the French word “tableau” in the Portuguese way.

⁴⁷ See *Capt-Chai*.

Tai-Ko-Zéze ⁴⁸	Tira Pum ⁵²
Tai-hin-Ngau	Tiritia
Tai-Min-Pau	Tôto
Tai-Nin-P'ô ⁴⁹	Tôn Tôn
Tai-Só	Tórtia
Tá-Lán-Tin-Wá ⁵⁰	Tóhó
Tancachói (fam.)	Toura
Tancareiro	Treme-treme ⁵³
Tan-Tan	Tufâm
Táp-Siac Sisters	Very-Good-Chipido (fam.) ⁵⁴
Tarrigue	Vong-Chau
Tartaruga	Whiskey
Tarzan	Zeca-Coxo
Tau-Fu-Kok	Zé-China
Tau-Nén	Zé-Nove-Nomes
Têta-Chai ⁵¹	Zé-Taludo
Tico-Tico	Zito Maluco
Tilipum	
Tin Kái	

⁴⁸ "Big-Zeze". Although not related to Sai-ko-Zeze ("Little-Zeze"), these two Josés were neighbours, so they were distinguished by older (Tai-Ko) and younger (Sai-Ko).

⁴⁹ "Big-Breasts" in Cantonese.

⁵⁰ "Phone-Cracker".

⁵¹ "Little-Ti", who was flat-chested.

⁵² "Fast-Shooter", who was very proud to have fired 36 shots in a row.

⁵³ "Shaky-shaky", who shivered and trembled all over when irritated.

⁵⁴ According to one version, the nickname was originated from a comment that one of the sisters had made about a hat displayed in a boutique: "Very good...mas un-poco chipido" ("very nice, but it's flat though").

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